

CDA

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digital

CDA Reference Manual:  
Volume 1

Order Number: AA-PBD3A-TE





## **CDA Reference Manual: Volume 1**

Order Number: Volume 1: AA-PBD3A-TE

**June 1990**

This manual provides reference material for using the CDA Toolkit to create compound document applications, converters, and viewers.

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**digital equipment corporation  
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**Appendix D CFE Syntax Diagrams**

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## Preface

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This manual provides reference material for using the CDA (Compound Document Architecture) Toolkit to create compound document applications, converters, and viewer widgets. Information in this manual includes reference material for using the DDIF (DIGITAL Document Interchange Format) and DTIF (DIGITAL Table Interchange Format) aggregates that are processed by the CDA Toolkit routines.

The CDA Toolkit is a collection of data structures and routines that support the creation of CDA applications. The CDA Converter architecture is used to convert files of a specified input format to a specified output format. The CDA Viewer is used to display CDA-encoded files on a workstation display or character cell terminal.

CDA is supported in both the VMS and the ULTRIX environments. The information contained in this manual is appropriate for both systems. Any differences between the two implementations are called out in the text of this manual.

All of the following products support CDA-encoded files. If you intend to manipulate only DDIF files and do not have an interest in the particulars of the file format, you can use any one of these products to manipulate a CDA-encoded file.

DECpaint	PrintScreen	CardFiler
DEC GKS	DEC GKS-3D	PHIGS
CDA Viewer	DECwindows MAIL	DECIImage Applications Services
Converters	MAIL	DECwrite
DECchart	DECdecision	DEC Test Manager

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## Intended Audience

This manual is intended for system and application programmers who already have been introduced to CDA and who are ready to use the CDA Toolkit to write compound document applications, converters, or viewers. Some knowledge of the tasks and terminology associated with document typesetting is helpful.

---

## Document Structure

This manual consists of 13 chapters, several appendixes, and a glossary, as follows:

- Chapter 1, Introduction provides an introduction to the reference material describing the aggregates and routines contained in the CDA Toolkit.



- Chapter 2, Bundled Converter Formats and Commands describes the VMS and ULTRIX converter formats and commands used to convert and to view CDA documents.
- Chapter 3, Transferring CDA Documents describes how to mail and to copy CDA documents on VMS and ULTRIX systems.
- Chapter 4, DDIF Structures describes each of the DDIF aggregate structures.
- Chapter 5, DTIF Structures describes each of the DTIF aggregate structures.
- Chapter 6, CFE Structures describes each of the CFE aggregate structures.
- Chapter 7, ESF Structures describes each of the ESF aggregate structures.
- Chapter 8, CDA Toolkit Routines describes each of the routines contained in the CDA Toolkit. The routines are documented in alphabetical order. Each routine description specifies the calling format, the encoding of the parameters, a detailed description of the function of the routine, and what condition values the routine can return.
- Chapter 9, User-Defined Routines describes the user-defined routines used to write CDA-conforming applications and front and back ends.
- Chapter 10, CDA Toolkit Example Program contains an example program that uses the CDA Toolkit to create a DDIF file, and an illustration of the file created by the example program.
- Chapter 11, CDA Converter Routines describes each of the converter routines that must be created in order to write a CDA-conforming front or back end.
- Chapter 12, Text Front End Source File contains the source code for the Text front end to be used as an example for those wanting to develop their own front or back ends.
- Chapter 13, CDA Viewer Routines describes each of the viewer routines used to create a character-cell or DECwindows viewer application.
- Appendix A, DDIF Fill Patterns illustrates the CDA-defined fill patterns.
- Appendix B, DDIF Syntax Diagrams contains a brief overview of DDIS (DIGITAL Data Interchange Syntax) followed by the syntax diagrams for the various constructs supported by the DDIF architecture.
- Appendix C, DTIF Syntax Diagrams contains the syntax diagrams for the various constructs supported by DTIF.
- Appendix D, CFE Syntax Diagrams contains the syntax diagrams for the various constructs supported by CFE.
- Appendix E, ESF Syntax Diagrams contains the syntax diagrams for the various constructs supported by ESF.
- Appendix F, VMS Support for CDA in DECwindows discusses the support provided by VMS for the CDA Toolkit and the tagging of DDIF-encoded files.
- Appendix G, CDA\$ Facility Messages lists and describes the CDA\$\_ facility messages generated by the CDA Toolkit.
- Glossary, Glossary of Terms defines the terminology associated with the CDA Toolkit and CDA Converter Architecture.



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## Associated Documents

CDA is supported by a variety of DIGITAL products. Descriptions of the support provided by each product are contained in that product's documentation. For example, GKS support for CDA is described in the GKS documentation set, and so on.

The complete CDA documentation set includes two tutorials and a reference manual:

- *Introduction to the CDA Services*
- *Guide to Creating Compound Documents with the CDA Toolkit*
- *CDA Reference Manual*

The CDA documentation set is a separately orderable subkit available for purchase with the VMS and ULTRIX operating system documentation. Each manual in the CDA documentation set is also available for separate purchase.

The CDA Converter Library end-user documentation set describes additional document, graphics, image, and table data file formats that are supported by the CDA Converter architecture, but that are not bundled with the VMS or ULTRIX operating system. The following two manuals describe the additional interchange formats:

- *Guide to the CDA Converter Library*
- *Getting Started with the CDA Converter Library*

---

## Conventions

The following conventions are used in this manual:

Ctrl/x

A sequence such as Ctrl/x indicates that you must hold down the key labeled Ctrl while you press another key or a pointing device button.

PF1 x

A sequence such as PF1 x indicates that you must first press and release the key labeled PF1, then press and release another key or a pointing device button.

Return

A key name is shown enclosed to indicate that you press a key on the keyboard.

...

In examples, a horizontal ellipsis indicates one of the following possibilities:

- Additional optional arguments in a statement have been omitted.
- The preceding item or items can be repeated one or more times.
- Additional parameters, values, or other information can be entered.

.  
. .  
.

A vertical ellipsis indicates the omission of items from a code example or command format; the items are omitted because they are not important to the topic being discussed.



( )	In format descriptions, parentheses indicate that, if you choose more than one option, you must enclose the choices in parentheses.
[ ]	In format descriptions, brackets indicate that whatever is enclosed is optional; you can select none, one, or all of the choices.
{ }	In format descriptions, braces surround a required choice of options; you must choose one of the options listed.
red ink	Red ink indicates information that you must enter from the keyboard or a screen object that you must choose or click on. For online manuals, user input is specified in <b>bold</b> .
<i>italic text</i>	<i>Italic text</i> represents the introduction of a new term or the name of an argument, an attribute, or a reason.
<i>italic text</i>	<i>Italic text</i> represents user-written routines (for example, <i>get-aggregate</i> ).
<b>boldface text</b>	<b>Boldface text</b> represents information that can vary in system messages (for example, Internal error <b>number</b> ).
UPPERCASE TEXT	Uppercase letters indicate that you must enter a command (for example, enter OPEN/READ).
UPPERCASE TEXT	Uppercase letters indicate the name of a CDA Toolkit routine, the name of a file, the name of a file protection code, or the abbreviation for a system privilege.
lowercase text	Lowercase letters indicate the names of the CDA Toolkit VAX format routines and values that are portable to ULTRIX systems. Value names that appear in lowercase must be coded as such in order to be portable to ULTRIX systems.
-	Hyphens in coding examples indicate that additional arguments to the request are provided on the line that follows.
numbers	Unless otherwise noted, all numbers in the text are assumed to be decimal. Nondecimal radices—binary, octal, or hexadecimal—are explicitly indicated in the coding examples.

## Introduction

---

This chapter provides an introduction to reference material describing the aggregates and routines contained in the CDA Toolkit. Specifically, this chapter provides reference material for the following information:

- CDA item data types
- CDA default values
- DDIF aggregates: root, primary, and secondary
- DDIF tags
- DDIF initial values
- DDIF processing options
- DTIF aggregates
- CFE aggregates
- ESF aggregates

---

### 1.1 CDA Item Data Types

Table 1–1 lists and describes the CDA item data types.

**Table 1–1: CDA Item Data Types**

Data Type	Definition
AngleRef enumeration	<p>An enumeration that specifies the data type of an item of DDIF type AngleRef, which is encoded as a floating point or string. A DDIF AngleRef type can either specify a constant angle value, measured in degrees, or it can specify an angle value derived from the value of the referenced variable. Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DDIF\$K_ANGLE_CONSTANT</li> <li>• DDIF\$K_ANGLE_VARIABLE</li> </ul> <p>If the value DDIF\$K_ANGLE_CONSTANT is chosen, the item following the AngleRef type is encoded as a single-precision floating point. If the value DDIF\$K_ANGLE_VARIABLE is chosen, the item following the AngleRef type is encoded as a string.</p>

(continued on next page)



Table 1–1 (Cont.): CDA Item Data Types

Data Type	Definition
Array of <b>type</b>	An array of items of data type <b>type</b> . To store or retrieve this array, you must specify one item value at a time, along with an <b>aggregate index</b> parameter. The aggregate index value starts at 0; you must increment this aggregate index to index into the individual array items.
Bit string	A string of bits. The length of the item buffer is expressed in bits rather than bytes.
Boolean	A byte representing a Boolean value. The length of the item buffer is always 1. If the low bit of the value is set, the value is true. If the low bit is clear, the value is false.
Byte	An 8-bit encoded structure. The length of the item buffer is always 1.
Character string	A string of bytes in a particular character set (for example, ISO Latin1). The <b>add-info</b> parameter represents the character set designator. The symbolic constants for the character set designators are defined in module cda\$def.h on VMS systems and in module cda_def.h on ULTRIX systems.
DDIF\$_xyz DTIF\$_xyz	A longword aggregate handle to an aggregate of the specified type. The length of the item buffer is always 4.
DDIS encoding	A tag, length, value (TLV) encoding based on the ISO OSI ASN.1 standard.
Document	A longword aggregate handle that is the root aggregate handle of a subdocument.
Enumeration	A longword integer. The allowed values of the integer are defined by symbolic constants. The length of the item buffer is always 4.
Expression enumeration	<p>An enumeration that specifies the data type of an item of DDIF type Expression, which is encoded as an integer or string. Either DDIF Expression type can specify a constant expression value, or it can specify an expression value derived from the value of the referenced variable. Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DDIF\$K_VALUE_CONSTANT</li> <li>• DDIF\$K_VALUE_VARIABLE</li> </ul> <p>If the value DDIF\$K_VALUE_CONSTANT is chosen, the item following the measurement enumeration type is encoded as an integer. If the value DDIF\$K_VALUE_VARIABLE is chosen, the item following the measurement enumeration type is encoded as a string.</p>

(continued on next page)



Table 1-1 (Cont.): CDA Item Data Types

Data Type	Definition
General floating point	<p>A floating-point value. The type of floating-point format must be specified by the <b>add-info</b> parameter; <b>add-info</b> can take any one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CDA\$K_F_FLOAT</li> <li>• CDA\$K_D_FLOAT</li> <li>• CDA\$K_G_FLOAT</li> <li>• CDA\$K_H_FLOAT</li> <li>• CDA\$K_IEEE_754_S_FLOAT</li> <li>• CDA\$K_IEEE_754_D_FLOAT</li> <li>• CDA\$K_NATIVE_S_FLOAT (VAX: F-float; non-VAX: IEEE 754 single)</li> <li>• CDA\$K_NATIVE_D_FLOAT (VAX: G-float; non-VAX: IEEE 754 double)</li> </ul> <p>Upon storing a floating-point value, the CDA Toolkit transforms the value to a generic DDIS quadruple-precision floating-point value with a precision of 33 decimal digits. During a call to the LOCATE ITEM routine, an application specifies whether the DDIS-encoded floating-point data should be converted to VAX or IEEE format by the CDA Toolkit.</p>
Integer	A longword integer. The length of the item buffer is always 4.
Item change list	A vector of longwords in which each longword contains the item code of an item in a segment attribute aggregate (DDIF\$SGA). The length of the vector is specified in bytes.
Longword	A longword bit-encoded structure. The bits are interpreted according to a defined structure. The length of the item buffer is always 4 bytes (octets).
Measurement enumeration	<p>An enumeration that specifies the data type of an item of DDIF type Measurement, which is encoded as an integer or string. Either DDIF Measurement type can specify a specific number of measurement units, or it can specify the number of measurement units given by the value of the referenced variable. Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DDIF\$K_VALUE_CONSTANT</li> <li>• DDIF\$K_VALUE_VARIABLE</li> </ul> <p>If the value DDIF\$K_VALUE_CONSTANT is chosen, the item following the measurement enumeration type is encoded as an integer. If the value DDIF\$K_VALUE_VARIABLE is chosen, the item following the measurement enumeration type is encoded as a string.</p>
Object identifier	Two or more longwords that specify the value of the DDIS type OBJECT IDENTIFIER. (DDIS is the DIGITAL Data Interchange Syntax.) Each longword specifies a single component of the object handle. The length of the item buffer is expressed in bytes.

(continued on next page)



Table 1-1 (Cont.): CDA Item Data Types

Data Type	Definition
Scaled integer	A variable integer accompanied by a scaling factor. The <b>add-info</b> parameter represents an integer scaling factor.
Sequence	A linked list of aggregates of the specified type on the same level in the document hierarchy. The value of the aggregate item that is encoded as a sequence is actually the handle of the first aggregate in the sequence.
Sequence of <b>agg-type</b>	Indicates that the value of an item is zero or more aggregates of type <b>agg-type</b> in sequence.
Single-precision floating-point	A VAX F floating-point value on VAX systems; an IEEE Standard 754 single-precision floating-point value on non-VAX systems. The length of the buffer is always 4. Upon writing a floating-point value to a DDIS stream, the CDA Toolkit transforms the value to a generic DDIS floating-point value. When reading a single-precision floating-point value from a DDIS stream, the DDIS-encoded floating-point data is converted to the native (VAX or IEEE) format by the CDA Toolkit.
String	A string of bytes. The length of the string is specified in bytes.
String with <b>add-info</b>	A string of bytes, with additional information, that represents the character set. The value of <b>add-info</b> is the DDIF type Tag, where standard tag values have been defined. As a service to the application, the CDA Toolkit provides encoding and decoding services for the standard tags.
TextUnit	A string of bytes that represent the value of the DTIF type TextUnit.
Variable	The data type of the item is determined by a reference to the value of the preceding enumeration item. A variable type is always preceded by an enumeration item that specifies the data type of the variable item.
Variable integer	A binary encoded integer. The length of the item buffer is specified in bytes.
Word	A 16-bit encoded structure. The length of the item buffer is always 2.

## 1.2 CDA Default Values

The CDA standard specifications for DDIF and DTIF define default values for some items. These default values are defined where it is determined that there are common values that will be used. The advantage to having default values is the ability to reduce the size of documents.

Document creators that wish to use a default value can simply leave the item empty. If they would like to use a value other than the default value, they simply store the value that they wish. (DEFAULT is a special case of OPTIONAL.)

When reading DDIF and DTIF files using the CDA Toolkit, the CDA Toolkit automatically fills in the default values where they are empty in the encoding. No processing option is needed. This happens automatically when reading from a file or stream and when requesting aggregates in a back end.



## 1.3 DDIF Standard Aggregates

Table 1–2 lists and defines the document root, primary, and secondary DDIF aggregate types. Primary aggregates, also known as top-level aggregates, are returned by the GET AGGREGATE or CONVERT AGGREGATE routine. All the primary aggregates, except DDIF\$\_DHD, DDIF\$\_DSC, and DDIF\$\_EOS, are also content aggregates, which are contained by a segment or content definition. Secondary aggregates are children of the primary aggregates.

**Table 1–2: DDIF Standard Aggregates**

Aggregate	Definition
<b>Root Aggregates</b>	<b>Definition</b>
DDIF\$_DDF	DDIF root aggregate
<b>Primary Aggregates</b>	<b>Definition</b>
DDIF\$_ARC	Arc content
DDIF\$_BEZ	Bézier curve content
DDIF\$_CRF	Content reference
DDIF\$_DHD	DDIF header aggregate
DDIF\$_DSC	DDIF descriptor aggregate
DDIF\$_EOS <sup>1</sup>	End of segment
DDIF\$_EXT	External content
DDIF\$_FAS	Fill area set content
DDIF\$_GLY	Layout galley
DDIF\$_GTXT	General text content
DDIF\$_HRD	Hard directive
DDIF\$_HRV	Hard value directive
DDIF\$_IMG	Image content
DDIF\$_LIN	Polyline content
DDIF\$_PVT	Private content
DDIF\$_SEG	Segment
DDIF\$_SFT	Soft directive
DDIF\$_SFV	Soft value directive
DDIF\$_TXT	Latin1 text content
<b>Secondary Aggregates</b>	<b>Definition</b>
DDIF\$_CTS	Counter style
DDIF\$_CTD	Content definition
DDIF\$_ERF	External reference
DDIF\$_FTD	Font definition
DDIF\$_GLA	Galley attributes

<sup>1</sup>The DDIF\$\_EOS aggregate does not return an aggregate handle, but only the aggregate type of DDIF\$\_EOS. It is returned for the purpose of maintaining the hierarchical structure of the document.

(continued on next page)

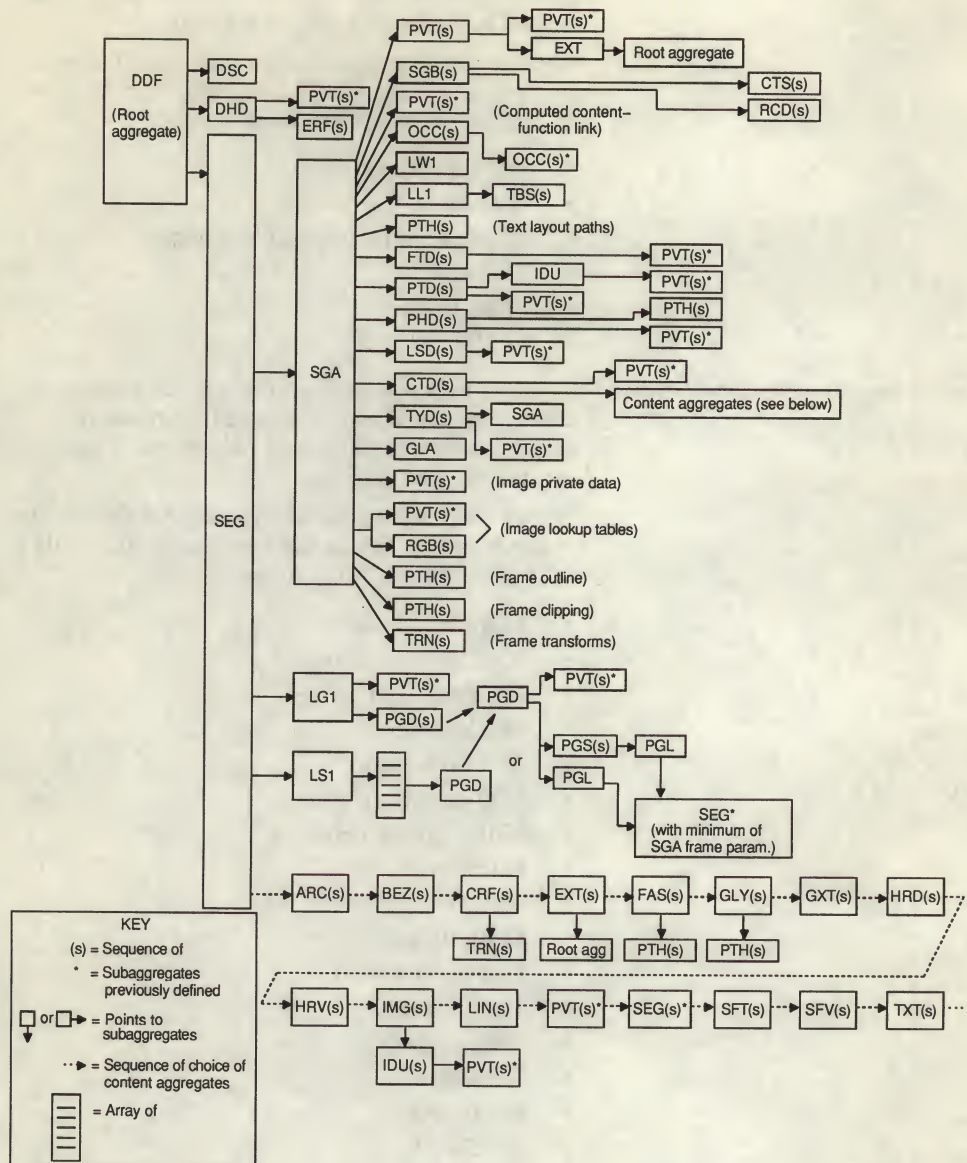
**Table 1–2 (Cont.): DDIF Standard Aggregates**

<b>Aggregate</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Secondary Aggregates</b>	<b>Definition</b>
DDIF\$_IDU	Image data unit
DDIF\$_LG1	Generic layout 1
DDIF\$_LL1	Layout attributes 1
DDIF\$_LS1	Specific layout 1
DDIF\$_LSD	Line style definition
DDIF\$_LW1	Wrap attributes 1
DDIF\$_OCC	Occurrence definition
DDIF\$_PGD	Page description
DDIF\$_PGL	Page layout
DDIF\$_PGS	Page select
DDIF\$_PHD	Path definition
DDIF\$_PTD	Pattern definition
DDIF\$_PTH	Composite path
DDIF\$_RCD	Record definition
DDIF\$_RGB	RGB lookup table entry
DDIF\$_SGA	Segment attributes
DDIF\$_SGB	Binding
DDIF\$_TBS	Tab stop
DDIF\$_TRN	Transformation
DDIF\$_TYD	Type definition

*Segment attributes* define the presentation and processing characteristics of a segment of document content. Figure 1–1 shows the hierarchy and relationship of the DDIF aggregates, including the segment attributes.



**Figure 1-1: DDIF Document Aggregate Hierarchy**



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## 1.4 DDIF Tags

Table 1-3 lists and describes all the DDIF tag types used in processing compound document data.

**Table 1–3: DDIF Tags**

Tag Type	Definition
Content categories	<p>DDIF content is divided into categories. The content category of a segment is denoted by a tag on that segment or a parent segment.</p> <p>Content category tags denote one of the following, which are specified by the DDIF\$_SGA_CONTENT_CATEGORY item:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$2D (graphics)</li> <li>• \$I (image)</li> <li>• \$PDL (page description language)</li> <li>• \$T (text)</li> <li>• \$TBL (table)</li> <li>• \$PRIVATE</li> </ul>
Content processing characteristics	<p>Segment tags are used to indicate the processing characteristics of content, including relationships to user interfaces and indications of special constraints on content.</p> <p>Content processing characteristics tags denote one of the following, which are specified by the DDIF\$_SGA_SEGMENT_TAGS item:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$AN (annotation)</li> <li>• \$CRF (cross-reference)</li> <li>• \$E (emphasis)</li> <li>• \$F (figure)</li> <li>• \$FN (footnote)</li> <li>• \$GO (graphic object)</li> <li>• \$GRP (group member)</li> <li>• \$I (index)</li> <li>• \$L (list)</li> <li>• \$LBL (label)</li> <li>• \$LE (list element)</li> <li>• \$LIT (literal)</li> <li>• \$P (paragraph)</li> <li>• \$S (section)</li> <li>• \$TTL (title)</li> <li>• \$PRIVATE</li> </ul>
Content streams in layout	<p>DDIF content elements may be tagged by stream. A given galley on a page accepts content only from certain streams. For example, footnote galleys accept content from the footnote stream only. While the footnote content is logically embedded within the content of the paragraph that references it, it appears in the galley at the bottom of the page, or even at the end of the chapter.</p>

(continued on next page)



**Table 1–3 (Cont.): DDIF Tags**

Tag Type	Definition
	<p>Content streams in layout tags denote one of the following types of streams, which are specified by the DDIF\$_SGA_CONTENT_STREAMS item and the DDIF\$_GLY_STREAMS item:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• \$DB (document body, initial content stream)</li><li>• \$EN (end note)</li><li>• \$FN (footnote)</li><li>• \$IX (index content)</li><li>• \$MN (margin note)</li><li>• \$TOC (table of contents)</li></ul>

## 1.5 DDIF Initial Values

Example 1–1 is an analysis output of the initial segment attributes of a DDIF document. If the DDIF\$\_INHERIT\_ATTRIBUTES processing option is used by a receiver of a DDIF document, these attributes are applied to the root segment of the document as if they were inherited from a segment prior to the root segment. (Attributes specified on the root segment will override these.)

If the processing option is not used, the receiver must perform this initial attribute inheritance. For a description of the DDIF\$\_INHERIT\_ATTRIBUTES processing option, see Section 1.6.1.

[illegible]

## 1-10 Introduction



### Example 1-1 (Cont.): Analysis Output of DDIF Initial Segment Attributes

---

```
PTD_NUMBER 1
PTD_DEFN_C SOLID_COLOR
PTD_SOL_COLOR_C RGB_COLOR
PTD_SOL_COLOR_R "%F1.000000e+00"
PTD_SOL_COLOR_G "%F1.000000e+00"
PTD_SOL_COLOR_B "%F1.000000e+00"
}
{
PTD_NUMBER 2
PTD_DEFN_C SOLID_COLOR
PTD_SOL_COLOR_C RGB_COLOR
PTD_SOL_COLOR_R "%F0.000000e+00"
PTD_SOL_COLOR_G "%F0.000000e+00"
PTD_SOL_COLOR_B "%F0.000000e+00"
}

!      standard patterns 3 through 62
{
PTD_NUMBER 3
PTD_DEFN_C STANDARD_PATTERN
PTD_PAT_NUMBER 3
PTD_PAT_COLORS
(
1
2
)
}
{
PTD_NUMBER 4
PTD_DEFN_C STANDARD_PATTERN
PTD_PAT_NUMBER 4
PTD_PAT_COLORS
(
1
2
)
}
!      .
!      .
!      .
!      V

{
PTD_NUMBER 62
PTD_DEFN_C STANDARD_PATTERN
PTD_PAT_NUMBER 62
PTD_PAT_COLORS
(
1
2
)
}
```

---

(continued on next page)

### Example 1-1 (Cont.): Analysis Output of DDIF Initial Segment Attributes

---

```
SGA_LINE_STYLE_DEFNS
{
  LSD_NUMBER 1
}
{
  LSD_NUMBER 2
  LSD_PATTERN
  (
    2
    1
  )
}
{
  LSD_NUMBER 3
  LSD_PATTERN
  (
    1
    2
  )
}
{
  LSD_NUMBER 4
  LSD_PATTERN
  (
    2
    1
    1
    1
  )
}
SGA_TXT_MASK_PATTERN 2
SGA_TXT_FONT 1
SGA_TXT_RENDITION
(
  RND_DEFAULT
)
SGA_TXT_HEIGHT_C VALUE_CONSTANT
SGA_TXT_HEIGHT 200
SGA_TXT_SET_SIZE_N 1
SGA_TXT_SET_SIZE_D 1
SGA_TXT_DIRECTION TXT_DIR_FORWARD
SGA_TXT_DEC_ALIGNMENT
(
  ISO_LATIN1 "."
  ISO_LATIN1 ","
  ISO_LATIN1 ")"
)
SGA_TXT_LEADER_SPACE_C VALUE_CONSTANT
SGA_TXT_LEADER_SPACE 0
SGA_TXT_LEADER_BULLET ISO_LATIN1 "."
SGA_TXT_LEADER_ALIGN NON_ALIGNED_LEADER
SGA_TXT_LEADER_STYLE BULLET_LEADER
SGA_TXT_PAIR_KERNING FALSE
SGA_LIN_WIDTH_C VALUE_CONSTANT
SGA_LIN_WIDTH 12
SGA_LIN_STYLE SOLID_LINE_STYLE
SGA_LIN_PATTERN_SIZE_C VALUE_CONSTANT
SGA_LIN_PATTERN_SIZE 24
SGA_LIN_MASK_PATTERN 2
SGA_LIN_END_START ROUND_LINE_END
SGA_LIN_END_FINISH ROUND_LINE_END
```

---

(continued on next page)



### Example 1-1 (Cont.): Analysis Output of DDIF Initial Segment Attributes

---

```
SGA_LIN_END_SIZE_C  VALUE_CONSTANT
SGA_LIN_END_SIZE    12
SGA_LIN_JOIN        ROUNDED_LINE_JOIN
SGA_LIN_MITER_LIMIT_N 10
SGA_LIN_MITER_LIMIT_D 1
SGA_LIN_INTERIOR_PATTERN 1
SGA_MKR_STYLE        DOT_MARKER
SGA_MKR_MASK_PATTERN 2
SGA_MKR_SIZE_C       VALUE_CONSTANT
SGA_MKR_SIZE         12
SGA_GLY_ATTRIBUTES
{
  GLA_TOP_MARGIN_C  VALUE_CONSTANT
  GLA_TOP_MARGIN    0
  GLA_LEFT_MARGIN_C VALUE_CONSTANT
  GLA_LEFT_MARGIN    0
  GLA_RIGHT_MARGIN_C VALUE_CONSTANT
  GLA_RIGHT_MARGIN   0
  GLA_BOTTOM_MARGIN_C VALUE_CONSTANT
  GLA_BOTTOM_MARGIN  0
}
SGA_IMG_PIXEL_PATH  0
SGA_IMG_LINE_PROGRESSION 270
SGA_IMG_PP_PIXEL_DIST 1
SGA_IMG_LP_PIXEL_DIST 1
SGA_IMG_BRT_POLARITY ZERO_MAX_INTENSITY
SGA_IMG_GRID_TYPE    RECTANGULAR_GRID
SGA_IMG_SPECTRAL_MAPPING MONOCHROME_MAP
SGA_IMG_COMP_SPACE_ORG FULL_COMPACTION
SGA_IMG_PLANES_PER_PIXEL 1
SGA_IMG_PLANE_SIGNIF  LSB_MSB
SGA_IMG_NUMBER_OF_COMP 1
SGA_IMG_BITS_PER_COMP
{
  1
}
}
```

---

## 1.6 DDIF Processing Options

This section describes the DDIF input processing options, which are specified when creating a root aggregate or when opening a DDIF file for input using the following CDA Toolkit routines:

- CREATE ROOT AGGREGATE
- OPEN FILE

The processing options are applied to the aggregates returned by these CDA Toolkit routines:

- CONVERT AGGREGATE
- GET AGGREGATE
- CONVERT DOCUMENT
- GET DOCUMENT



The DDIF processing options are for input processing only and are provided as a convenience to calling applications. They modify the document as it is read, and these modifications are not reversible. If you read a document with input processing options and write it out again, the resulting output document will not be the same as the input document.

---

### 1.6.1 Inherit Attributes Processing Option

When you specify the inherit attributes processing option (DDIF\$\_INHERIT\_ATTRIBUTES), attribute inheritance is executed for all segments returned by the CONVERT AGGREATE routine or the GET AGGREGATE routine, or for the entire document structure returned by the CONVERT DOCUMENT or GET DOCUMENT routine.

Attribute inheritance for document segments is executed in the following order:

1. If the segment has a type reference that corresponds to a type definition, the attributes of the type are applied to the attributes of the segment that do not yet have values.
2. If the segment is the root segment, and a style guide is referenced in the document's header, the definitions and layout from the style guide are applied to the root segment.
3. For the root segment only, standard defined initial values are applied to the attributes of the segment that do not yet have values. This is similar to defining an implicit segment containing these attribute values as a parent to the root segment.

DDIF writing applications that want to use these initial values should leave these items blank in the root segment.

DDIF reading applications can request that the CDA Toolkit apply these initial values when returning the root segment by specifying the DDIF\$\_INHERIT\_ATTRIBUTES processing option. Otherwise, if you intend to apply inheritance yourself, you must apply these initial values to the root segment attributes that do not already have values. Section 1.5 shows the initial segment attributes of a DDIF document in analysis output format.

4. If the segment is not the root segment, attribute values of its parent segment are applied to the attributes of the segment that do not yet have values.

---

#### 1.6.1.1 Type References and Definitions

If the segment has a type reference (the DDIF\$\_SEG\_SEGMENT\_TYPE identifier) that corresponds to a type definition, the attributes of the type are applied to the segment. The type definition can be found (in the DDIF\$\_SGA\_TYPE\_DEFNS identifier) in any of the segment's parents at any outer level. The parent segments are searched back up the tree until the definition is found. Note that the root segment may have inherited the type definition from the style guide.

Attributes in the segment are not replaced by type attributes. Only segment attributes that do not have values acquire the values of the type attributes. A type definition may have a type parent. The attributes in the type parent are applied first and take precedence over the attributes of the type itself.



---

### 1.6.1.2 Style Guides

Definitions from a style guide are applied to a document's root segment. Each definition in the specific attributes and page description in the generic layout of the style guide's root segment is copied to the corresponding item in the specific attributes or generic layout of the document's root segment, unless the definition or page description with the same identifier already exists in the document's root segment. If the units-per-measure of the style guide is different from that of the root document, the measurements in the style guide definitions or page descriptions are scaled before merging them into the root document. After reading and processing the specific attributes and generic layout of the style guide's root segment, no more of the style guide is read—the style guide's document content is ignored.

If a style guide references another style guide, the definitions from the second style guide are applied to the first style guide, before the first style guide is applied to the document that references it. There is no limit to the nesting level of style guides.

The definitions applied from the style guide's root segment attributes include the following:

- Content definitions (DDIF\$\_CTD)
- Font definitions (DDIF\$\_FTD)
- Line style definitions (DDIF\$\_LSD)
- Path definitions (DDIF\$\_PHD)
- Pattern definitions (DDIF\$\_PTD)
- Type definitions (DDIF\$\_TYD)
- Variable binding definitions (DDIF\$\_SGB)

Page descriptions (DDIF\$\_PGD) are applied from the generic layout of the style guide's root segment.

---

### 1.6.2 Retain Definitions Processing Option

The retain definitions processing option (DDIF\$\_RETAIN\_DEFINITIONS) instructs the CDA Toolkit to retain the parent segments that are necessary for the operation of the FIND DEFINITION routine. This option is required only if neither the DDIF\$\_INHERIT\_ATTRIBUTES nor the DDIF\$\_EVALUATE\_CONTENT options are specified, because either of these options also cause the retention of the required segments.

---

### 1.6.3 Evaluate Content Processing Option

When you specify the evaluate content processing option (DDIF\$\_EVALUATE\_CONTENT), content references are resolved and external content for segments is imported.

Content reference (DDIF\$\_CRF) aggregates are replaced with the value of the definition (DDIF\$\_CTD) they reference. The content definition may contain the value or may refer to an external reference where the value is to be found.



The type of computed content can be specified in segment attributes by the DDIF\$\_SGA\_COMPUTE\_C item. If a segment has the DDIF\$\_SGA\_COMPUTE\_C item present in the segment's attributes (DDIF\$\_SGA), the content may be imported from an external reference. If the value of the DDIF\$\_SGA\_COMPUTE\_C item is DDIF\$K\_REMOTE\_COMPUTE, the external content is imported and replaces the segment's original content. If the value of the DDIF\$\_SGA\_COMPUTE\_C item is DDIF\$K\_COPY\_COMPUTE, the external content is imported only if the segment has no content.

---

#### 1.6.3.1 Content References and Definitions

When processing a content reference (DDIF\$\_CRF), parent segments are searched (immediate parent first, back up the tree) for the corresponding content definition. The content definition may contain a value or may refer to an external reference, in which case the value is imported. The content reference is replaced with the value from the content definition. If the content definition or value cannot be found, a fatal error is returned.

If a content definition does not directly specify a content value, it can refer to indexed external references defined in the document header meaning that the value for the definition is to be located in the external reference. The CDA Toolkit only handles DDIF external references. No attempt is made to import content from non-DDIF external references.

The content definition may specify an external reference index and a reference target label. The target label refers to a segment label in the external document. Although omitting the index would imply that the target segment is to be found in the current document, support for this is not implemented in the CDA Toolkit; if a content definition does not specify a value, the CDA Toolkit requires the external reference index.

The reference target label is optional. If it is missing, the root segment of the external reference is chosen. If the target label is specified, a segment of that label must exist in the external reference, and only that segment is chosen. The chosen segment is searched for content definitions (DDIF\$\_CTD) that it may have in the content definitions item of its segment attributes (DDIF\$\_SGA). If a content definition with the same label as the original content definition is found in the external reference's segment, its value is used to resolve the content reference in the parent document. It is possible that the content definition in the external reference may refer for its value to yet another content definition in a nested external reference.

If an external reference has a different units-per-measure value than the root document, the values of measures in the imported content are scaled to match the root document.

---

#### 1.6.3.2 Computed Segment Content and External References

Segment attributes can refer to indexed external references defined in the document header, meaning that the content for the segment is to be located in the external reference. The CDA Toolkit only handles DDIF external references. No attempt is made to import content from non-DDIF external references.

The DDIF\$\_SGA\_COMPUTE\_C item of a segment's attributes specifies the type of computed content. Only computed content of the DDIF\$K\_COPY\_COMPUTE or DDIF\$K\_REMOTE\_COMPUTE types can be processed by the CDA toolkit. For the other types (DDIF\$K\_VARIABLE, DDIF\$K\_XREF, and DDIF\$K\_FUNCTION), the content (if any) of the segment is left as it is; evaluation of these types of computed content may be implemented in a future release.



If the computed content is `DDIF$K_COPY_COMPUTE`, the external content is imported and becomes the segment's content only if the segment originally had no content. If the computed content has the value `DDIF$K_REMOTE_COMPUTE`, the external content is always imported and replaces any content the segment may have.

The segment attributes may specify an external reference index and a reference target label. The target label refers to a segment label in the external document. Although omitting the index would imply that the target segment is to be found in the current document, support for this is not implemented in the CDA Toolkit; if a content definition does not specify a value, the CDA Toolkit requires the external reference index.

The reference target label is optional. If it is missing when importing the computed content for a segment, the root segment (and all its content) of the external reference is imported. If the target label is specified, a segment of that label must exist in the external reference, and only that segment is imported. Note that if an imported segment refers to definitions in any of its parent segments, those definitions will not be able to be resolved, because only the target segment is imported. If an imported segment refers to definitions in its own style guide, these will not be able to be resolved either, because the style guide is not applied to the external reference.

If an external reference has a different units-per-measure value than the root document, the values of measures in the imported content are scaled to match the root document.

---

#### 1.6.4 Discard Segments Processing Options

The discard segments processing options (`DDIF$_DISCARD_I_SEGMENTS`, `DDIF$_DISCARD_2D_SEGMENTS`, `DDIF$_DISCARD_T_SEGMENTS`, `DDIF$_DISCARD_TBL_SEGMENTS`, and `DDIF$_DISCARD_PDL_SEGMENTS`) cause segments of the image (`$I`), graphics (`$2D`), text (`$T`), table (`$TBL`), and page descriptions language (`$PDL`) categories, respectively, to be discarded. Note that if a segment is discarded, any nested segments it may contain are also discarded.

Since the decision to discard a segment is made before applying inheritance or initial values, if the discard text segments processing option is set and the root segment does not specify a content category, the root segment will not be discarded, even though the initial value for the content category (when not specified) is `$T`.

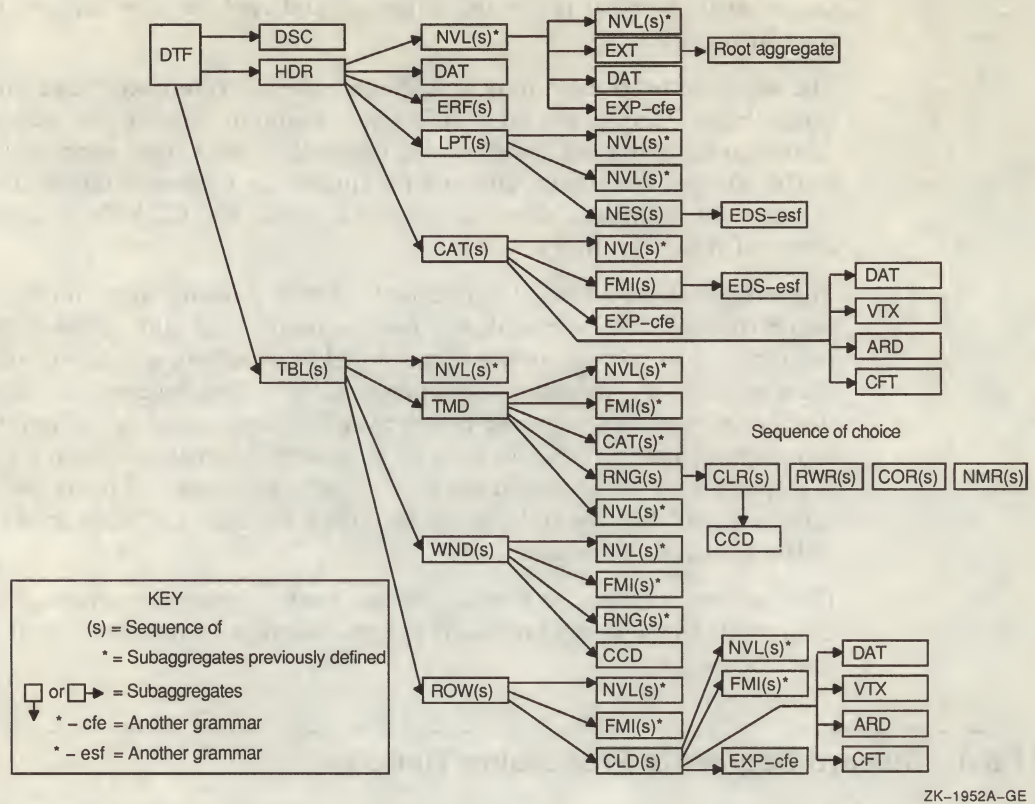
---

### 1.7 DTIF Document Aggregate Hierarchy

Figure 1-2 shows the hierarchy and relationship of the DTIF aggregates. In the DTIF domain, primary aggregates cannot be contained within other aggregates. The DTIF primary aggregates are `DTIF$_CLD` (cell data), `DTIF$_DSC` (document descriptor), `DTIF$_HDR` (document header), `DTIF$_ROW` (table rows), and `DTIF$_TBL` (table definition). The aggregate hierarchy for the DTIF domain does not permit recursive nesting of aggregates.



Figure 1-2: DTIF Document Aggregate Hierarchy

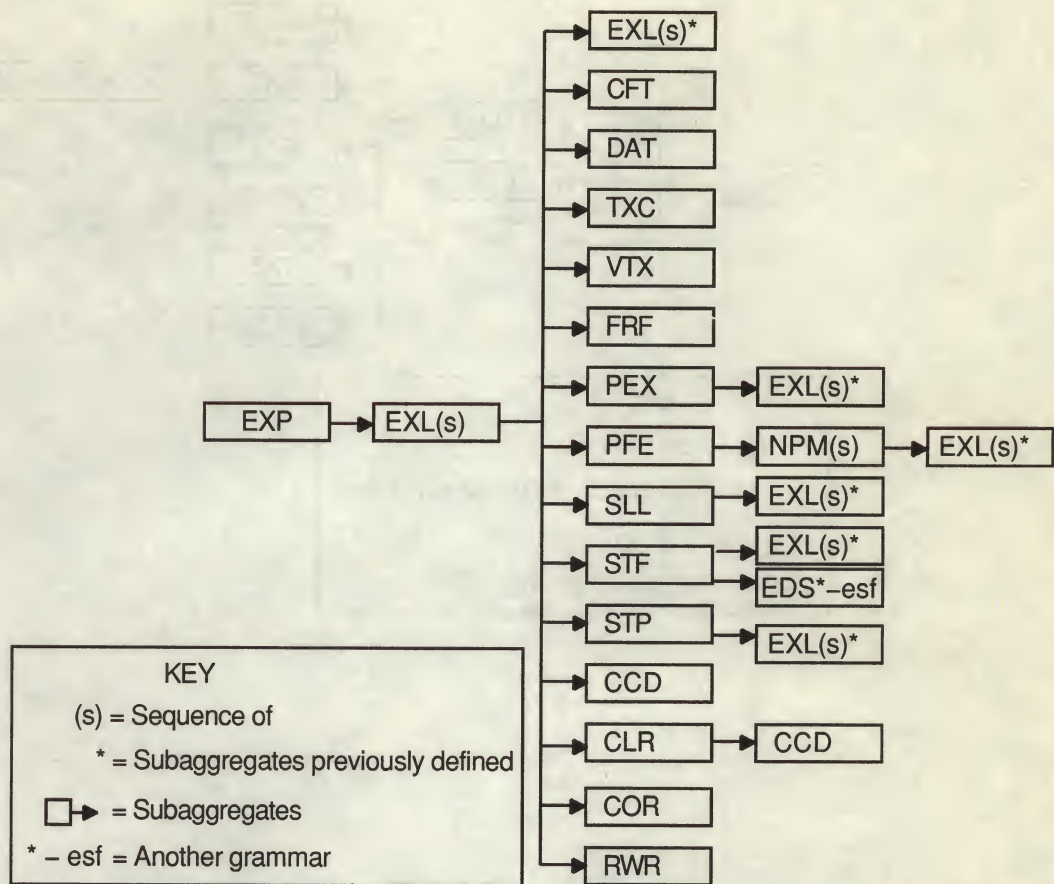


## 1.8 CFE Aggregate Hierarchy

Figure 1-3 shows the hierarchy and relationship of the CFE aggregates.



Figure 1-3: CFE Aggregate Hierarchy



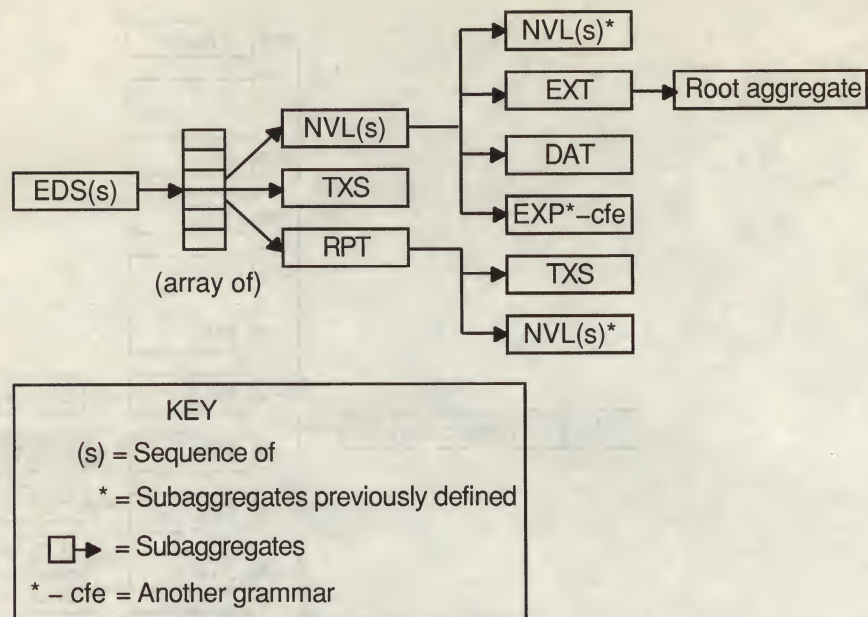
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## 1.9 ESF Aggregate Hierarchy

Figure 1-4 shows the hierarchy and relationship of the ESF aggregates.



Figure 1-4: ESF Aggregate Hierarchy



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# Bundled Converter Formats and Commands

---

This chapter describes the front and back ends, or input and output converter formats, provided with the CDA Toolkit on the VMS and ULTRIX operating systems. This chapter also describes the VMS and ULTRIX commands used to convert and to view CDA documents.

---

## 2.1 Base System Front Ends (Input Formats)

The CDA Converter architecture works by supplying a common converter kernel and front and back ends to support the various input and output formats. The following sections describe each supported front end, the data mapping between that input format and the in-memory format, any data loss that might occur during the conversion, and any other information specific to that front end.

---

### 2.1.1 DDIF Front End

The DDIF front end reads a file encoded in DDIF format and converts the information in the file to the CDA in-memory structure.

---

#### 2.1.1.1 Data Mapping

Because the input file format is DDIF, the information in the file maps directly to the CDA in-memory structure.

---

#### 2.1.1.2 Conversion Restrictions

The DDIF front end does not lose any data when converting a DDIF input file to the CDA in-memory structure. Again, this is because the input document type and the in-memory structure type are both DDIF.

---

#### 2.1.1.3 External File References

When the DDIF front end encounters an external file reference that is specified in the document header of your DDIF input file, it passes the reference through to the CDA Converter Kernel.

---

#### 2.1.1.4 Document Syntax Errors

If a document syntax error is encountered in the DDIF front end, that represents a fatal input processing error. The only way this can occur is if the input document is invalid. If the DDIF front end does encounter a document syntax error, the conversion process is stopped and no further input processing is performed.



---

## 2.1.2 DTIF Front End

The DTIF front end reads an input file stored in the DTIF format and converts the information in the file to the DTIF in-memory structure. For a description of the processing options you can specify when converting any table format to any document format, see Section 2.2.6.

---

### 2.1.2.1 Data Mapping

Because the input file format is DTIF, the information in the file maps directly to the DTIF in-memory structure.

---

### 2.1.2.2 Conversion Restrictions

The DTIF front end does not lose any data when converting a DTIF input file to the DTIF in-memory structure. Again, this is because the input document type and the in-memory structure type are both DTIF.

---

### 2.1.2.3 External File References

When the DTIF front end encounters an external file reference in your DTIF input file, it passes the reference through to the CDA Converter Kernel.

---

### 2.1.2.4 DTIF Syntax Errors

If a syntax error is encountered in the DTIF front end, that represents a fatal input processing error. The only way this can occur is if the input file is invalid. If the DTIF front end does encounter a syntax error, the conversion process terminates and no further input processing is performed.

---

## 2.1.3 Text Front End

The Text front end reads a standard text (ISO Latin1) file and converts the information in the file to the CDA in-memory structure. If the text file was entered as a DEC Multinational Character Set file on a character cell terminal or terminal emulator, the following conversions occur:

---

Original Character	Converted Character
Concurrency sign	Diaeresis
Capital OE ligature	Multiplication sign
Capital Y with diaeresis	Capital Y with acute accent
Small oe ligature	Division sign
Small y with diaeresis	Y with acute accent

---

---

### 2.1.3.1 Data Mapping

When you invoke the converter for a Text input file, all of the text in the input file is mapped to DDIF text content. Line breaks and form feeds are mapped to DDIF directives. One or more contiguous blank lines are interpreted as end-of-paragraph markers.



---

### **2.1.3.2 Conversion Restrictions**

The Text front end does not lose any data when converting a simple text input file to the CDA in-memory structure. This is because no structure information is contained in a simple text file. All nonprinting characters (for example, ANSI escape sequences) are converted to space characters.

---

### **2.1.3.3 External File References**

Text files do not contain external file references. Therefore, the Text front end does not evaluate external file references.

---

### **2.1.3.4 Document Syntax Errors**

Because text files do not have any syntax defined, syntax errors cannot be encountered by the Text front end.

---

## **2.2 Base System Back Ends (Output Formats)**

The following sections describe each back end supported by the CDA Converter architecture, the data mapping between the in-memory format and the particular output format, any data loss that might occur during the conversion, and any other information specific to that back end.

---

### **2.2.1 DDIF Back End**

The DDIF back end converts the DDIF in-memory structure to the DDIF output format, and writes the information to the specified DDIF output file.

---

#### **2.2.1.1 Data Mapping**

When you invoke the converter with the DDIF back end, the data mapping between the information in the CDA in-memory structure and the converted output file is one-to-one. This is because the in-memory structure type and the output document type are both DDIF.

---

#### **2.2.1.2 Conversion Restrictions**

The DDIF back end does not lose any data when converting a CDA in-memory structure to a DDIF output file. Again, this is because the in-memory structure type and the output document type are both DDIF.

---

### **2.2.2 DTIF Back End**

The DTIF back end converts the DTIF in-memory structure to the DTIF output format and writes the information to the specified DTIF output file.

---

#### **2.2.2.1 Data Mapping**

Because the output file format is DTIF, the information in the DTIF in-memory structures maps directly to the DTIF output file.



---

### 2.2.2.2 Conversion Restrictions

The DTIF back end does not lose any data when converting a DTIF in-memory structure to a DTIF output file. Again, this is because the DTIF in-memory structure and the output file format are both DTIF. However, if the original document was DTIF, the loss will occur in the domain conversion.

---

### 2.2.2.3 External File References

The DTIF back end converts external file references stored in the DTIF in-memory structure to the output file format.

---

## 2.2.3 Text Back End

The Text back end converts only the text of the DDIF in-memory structure and writes the information to the specified text output file.

---

### 2.2.3.1 Data Mapping

When you invoke the converter for a text output file, all Latin1 text is written to the output text file. The formatting information is also preserved to the extent possible. Page coordinates are mapped to the nearest character cell (line,column) position.

---

### 2.2.3.2 Conversion Restrictions

When the Text back end is converting the in-memory structure to a text output file, all graphics and images are lost. Text attributes are also lost, although formatting is preserved to the extent possible.

It is possible that some text may be lost due to overwriting caused by preserving the layout, yet using a different font size. It is also possible that lines can be truncated if the specified page width is smaller than the page width specified in the document's format information. Neither of these cases can occur when the `OVERRIDE_FORMAT` processing option is specified because, in that case, the document's format information is ignored.

---

### 2.2.3.3 Processing Options

The text back end supports the following options:

<code>ASCII_FALLBACK {ON,OFF}</code>	This option causes the back end to output text in 7-bit ASCII. The fallback representation of the characters is described in the ANSI ASCII standard. If this option is not specified, the default is OFF; if this option is specified without a value, the default is assumed to be ON.
<code>CONTENT_MESSAGES {ON,OFF}</code>	This option causes the back end to put a message in the output file each time a nontext element is encountered in the in-memory CDA structures. If this option is not specified, the default is OFF; if this option is specified without a value, the default is assumed to be ON.



**HEIGHT value**

This option lets you specify the maximum number of lines per page in your text output file. If you specify 0, the number of lines per page will correspond to the height specified in your document. If you additionally specify `OVERRIDE_FORMAT`, or if the document has no inherent page size, the document is formatted to the height value specified by this option. The default height is 66 lines.

**OVERRIDE\_FORMAT {ON,OFF}**

This option causes the text back end to ignore the document formatting information included in your document so that the text is formatted in a single large galley per page that corresponds to the size of the page as specified by the `HEIGHT` and `WIDTH` processing options. If this option is not specified, the default is OFF; if this option is specified without a value, the default is assumed to be ON.

**SOFT\_DIRECTIVES {ON,OFF}**

This option causes the document to obey the soft directives contained in the document when creating your text output file. If this option is not specified, the default is OFF; if this option is specified without a value, the default is assumed to be ON.

**WIDTH value**

This option lets you specify the maximum number of columns of characters per page in your text output file. If you specify 0, the number of columns per page will correspond to the width specified in your document. If you additionally specify `OVERRIDE_FORMAT`, or if the document has no inherent page size, the document is formatted to the value specified by this processing option. If any lines of text exceed this width value, the additional columns are truncated. The default width is 80 characters.

---

## 2.2.4 PostScript Back End

The PostScript back end converts the DDIF in-memory structure to PostScript and writes the information to the specified PostScript output file.

---

### 2.2.4.1 Data Mapping

When you invoke the converter for a PostScript output file, all document content is written to the output file.

---

### 2.2.4.2 Conversion Restrictions

When converting the in-memory structure to a PostScript output file, all document content is converted.

#### NOTE

On ULTRIX systems, the PostScript back end cannot process images. All images in a document that is converted to PostScript on an ULTRIX system are ignored.



---

### 2.2.4.3 Processing Options

The PostScript back end supports the following processing options:

- PAPER\_SIZE **paper-size**
- PAPER\_HEIGHT **paper-height**
- PAPER\_WIDTH **paper-width**
- PAPER\_TOP\_MARGIN **paper-top-margin**
- PAPER\_BOTTOM\_MARGIN **paper-bottom-margin**
- PAPER\_LEFT\_MARGIN **paper-left-margin**
- PAPER\_RIGHT\_MARGIN **paper-right-margin**
- PAPER\_ORIENTATION **orientation**
- EIGHT\_BIT\_OUTPUT **eight-bit-output-state**
- OUTPUT\_BUFFER\_SIZE **output-buffer-size**
- SOFT\_DIRECTIVES **soft-directives-state**
- WORD\_WRAP **word-wrap-state**
- PAGE\_WRAP **page-wrap-state**
- LAYOUT **layout-state**

The keyword is separated from its assigned value by one or more spaces or tabs. Note that, for all of the measurement options, the default unit of measure is inches (specified as "in"). Other supported units of measure are points (pts), centimeters (cm), and millimeters (mm).

The processing options are discussed individually in the following sections.

---

### 2.2.4.4 Paper Size Processing Option

The PAPER\_SIZE **paper-size** option lets you specify the size of the paper to be used when formatting the resulting PostScript output file. Valid values for **paper-size** are as follows:

Keyword	Size
A0	841 x 1189 millimeters (33.13 x 46.85 inches)
A1	594 x 841 millimeters (23.40 x 33.13 inches)
A2	420 x 594 millimeters (16.55 x 23.40 inches)
A3	297 x 420 millimeters (11.70 x 16.55 inches)
A4	210 x 297 millimeters (8.27 x 11.70 inches)
A	8.5 x 11 inches
B	11 x 17 inches
C	17 x 22 inches
D	22 x 34 inches
E	34 x 44 inches
LEDGER	11 x 17 inches
LEGAL	8.5 x 14 inches
LETTER	8.5 x 11 inches



Keyword	Size
LP	13.7 x 11 inches
VT	8 x 5 inches

The A paper size (8.5 x 11 inches) is the default.

#### 2.2.4.5 Paper Height Processing Option

The PAPER\_HEIGHT **paper-height** processing option, in combination with the PAPER\_WIDTH processing option, lets you specify a paper size other than one of the predefined values provided. The default paper height is 11 inches.

#### 2.2.4.6 Paper Width Processing Option

The PAPER\_WIDTH **paper-width** processing option, in combination with the PAPER\_HEIGHT processing option, lets you specify a paper size other than one of the predefined sizes provided. The default paper width is 8.5 inches.

#### 2.2.4.7 Top Margin Processing Option

The PAPER\_TOP\_MARGIN **top-margin** processing option lets you select the width of the margin provided at the top of the page. The default value is .25 inches.

#### 2.2.4.8 Bottom Margin Processing Option

The PAPER\_BOTTOM\_MARGIN **bottom-margin** processing option lets you select the width of the margin provided at the bottom of the page. The default value is .25 inches.

#### 2.2.4.9 Left Margin Processing Option

The PAPER\_LEFT\_MARGIN **left-margin** processing option lets you select the width of the margin provided on the left-hand side of the page. The default value is .25 inches.

#### 2.2.4.10 Right Margin Processing Option

The PAPER\_RIGHT\_MARGIN **right-margin** processing option lets you select the width of the margin provided on the right-hand side of the page. The default value is .25 inches.

#### 2.2.4.11 Paper Orientation Processing Option

The PAPER\_ORIENTATION **orientation** processing option lets you select the paper orientation to be used in the output PostScript file. The valid values for the **orientation** argument are as follows:

Keyword	Meaning
PORTRAIT	The page is oriented so that the larger dimension is parallel to the vertical axis.
LANDSCAPE	The page is oriented so that the larger dimension is parallel to the horizontal axis.

The default is PORTRAIT.



---

#### 2.2.4.12 Eight Bit Output Processing Option

The `EIGHT_BIT_OUTPUT` **eight-bit-output-state** processing option lets you select whether or not the PostScript back end should use 8-bit output. You can specify a value of either ON or OFF for the **eight-bit-output-state** argument. The default is ON.

---

#### 2.2.4.13 Output Buffer Size Processing Option

The `OUTPUT_BUFFER_SIZE` **output-buffer-size** processing option lets you select the size of the output buffer. The value you specify must be within the following range:

$$64 \leq \text{output-buffer-size} \leq 256$$

The default is 132.

---

#### 2.2.4.14 Soft Directives Processing Option

The `SOFT_DIRECTIVES` **soft-directives-state** processing option lets you select whether or not the PostScript back end processes soft directives in the DDIF file in order to format output. (Soft directives specify such formatting commands as new line, new page, and tab.) If the PostScript back end processes soft directives, the output file will look more like you intended.

You can specify a value of either ON or OFF for the **soft-directive-state** argument. The default is ON.

---

#### 2.2.4.15 Word Wrap Processing Option

The `WORD_WRAP` **word-wrap-state** processing option lets you specify whether or not the PostScript back end performs word wrapping of any text that would exceed the right margin. You can specify a value of either ON or OFF for the **word-wrap-state** argument. The default is ON. If you specify OFF, the PostScript back end allows text to exceed the right margin.

---

#### 2.2.4.16 Page Wrap Processing Option

The `PAGE_WRAP` **page-wrap-state** processing option lets you specify whether or not the PostScript back end performs page wrapping of any text that would exceed the bottom margin. You can specify a value of either ON or OFF for the **page-wrap-state** argument. The default is ON.

---

#### 2.2.4.17 Layout Processing Option

The `LAYOUT` **layout-state** processing option lets you specify whether or not the PostScript back end processes the layout specified in the DDIF document. You can specify a value of either ON or OFF for the **layout-state** argument. The default is ON.

---

### 2.2.5 Analysis Back End

This back end produces an analysis of the CDA in-memory structure in the form of text output showing the named objects and values stored in the document. This is useful for debugging DDIF application programs.



The Analysis back end supports an /INHERITANCE processing option that specifies that the analysis is shown with attribute inheritance enabled. Inherited attributes are marked by “[default]” in the output. This option also causes external references to be imported into the main document.

---

## 2.2.6 Processing Options for Domain Conversion

When you are converting any table format to any document format, you can specify the following processing options using a format name of DTIF\_TO\_DDIF.

### **COLUMN\_TITLE**

Enables display of the column titles as contained in the column attributes centered at the top of the column.

### **CURRENT\_DATE**

Enables display of the current date and time in the bottom left corner of the page. The value is formatted according to the document’s specification for a default date and time.

### **DOCUMENT\_DATE**

Enables display of the document date and time as contained in the document header in the top left corner of the page. The value is formatted according to the document’s specification for a default date and time.

### **DOCUMENT\_TITLE**

Enables display of the document title(s) as contained in the document header centered at the top of the page, one string per line.

### **PAGE\_NUMBER**

Enables display of the current page number in the top right corner of the page.

### **PAPER\_SIZE = value**

Sets the paper size. The values are the same as those for the PostScript back end listed in Section 2.2.4.4.

### **PAPER\_HEIGHT = value**

Sets the paper height. The values are the same as those for the PostScript back end listed in Section 2.2.4.5.

### **PAPER\_WIDTH = value**

Sets the paper width. The values are the same as those for the PostScript back end listed in Section 2.2.4.6.

### **PAPER\_TOP\_MARGIN = value**

Sets the paper top margin. The values are the same as those for the PostScript back end listed in Section 2.2.4.7.

### **PAPER\_BOTTOM\_MARGIN = value**

Sets the paper bottom margin. The values are the same as those for the PostScript back end listed in Section 2.2.4.8.

### **PAPER\_LEFT\_MARGIN = value**

Sets the paper left margin. The values are the same as those for the PostScript back end listed in Section 2.2.4.9.

### **PAPER\_RIGHT\_MARGIN = value**

Sets the paper right margin. The values are the same as those for the PostScript back end listed in Section 2.2.4.10.



## VMS Commands

### Base System Back Ends (Output Formats)

#### **PAPER\_ORIENTATION = value**

Sets the paper orientation. The values are the same as those for the PostScript back end listed in Section 2.2.4.11.



---

## CONVERT/DOCUMENT

The VMS CONVERT/DOCUMENT command invokes the conversion of a revisable format file to another revisable or final form file from the DCL command line.

---

### Format

**CONVERT/DOCUMENT**

---

### QUALIFIERS

***/OPTIONS=options-filename]***

Lets you specify the name of your options file that contains processing options. The default file extension for a VMS options file is .CDA\$OPTIONS.

---

### PARAMETERS

***input-file[/FORMAT=fmt-name]***

***input-file.DDIF/FORMAT=DDIF (default)***

Specifies the name of the input file to be converted. The default file type is DDIF. The /FORMAT qualifier enables you to specify the encoding format of the input file. The default input format is DDIF. Input formats bundled with the VMS operating system and their default file extensions are as follows:

Input Formats	File Extension
DDIF	.DDIF
DTIF	.DTIF
TEXT	.TXT

Additional input formats are provided in Digital's CDA Converter Library, a layered product. Independent software vendors who write DDIF- and DTIF-conforming front and back ends also provide input formats that are layered on the VMS operating system. Contact your system manager for a complete list of input formats available on your system.

***output-file[/FORMAT=fmt-name]***

***output-file.DDIF/FORMAT=DDIF (default)***

Specifies the name of the output file to be converted. The default file type is DDIF. The /FORMAT qualifier enables you to specify the encoding format of the output file. The default output format is DDIF. Output formats bundled with the VMS operating system and their default file extensions are as follows:



## VMS Commands

### CONVERT/DOCUMENT

Output Formats	File Extension
DDIF	.DDIF
DTIF	.DTIF
TEXT	.TXT
PS	.PS
ANALYSIS	.CDA\$ANALYSIS

Additional output formats are provided in Digital's CDA Converter Library, a layered product. Independent software vendors who write DDIF- and DTIF-conforming front and back ends also provide output formats that are layered on the VMS operating system. Contact your system manager for a complete list of output formats available on your system.

### Example

In this example, the command converts an input file named INPUT.DTIF, which has the DTIF format, to an output file named OUTPUT.DDIF, which has the DDIF format. The specified options file is named OPTIONS.CDA\$OPTIONS.

```
$ CONVERT/DOCUMENT -  
_ $ /OPTIONS=OPTIONS.CDA$OPTIONS -  
_ $ INPUT.DTIF/FORMAT=DTIF -  
_ $ OUTPUT.DDIF/FORMAT=DDIF
```



## VIEW

The VMS VIEW command invokes the CDA Viewer, which lets you view a compound document file on a character cell terminal or DECwindows display. Some display attributes are not processed when displaying the document because of the limitations of the viewing device. For a description of CDA Viewer support of Adobe font metrics, see Section 13.1.

### Format

**VIEW** *[input-file]*

### QUALIFIERS

**/FORMAT[=fmt-name]**

**/FORMAT=DDIF (default)**

Specifies the format of your input file. The input formats that you can use with the CDA Viewer depend on the CDA converters installed on your system. The default input format is DDIF. Input formats bundled with the VMS operating system and their default file extensions are as follows:

Input Format	File Extension
DDIF	.DDIF
DTIF	.DTIF
PS	.PS
TEXT	.TXT

PostScript file viewing is supported only in the DECwindows CDA Viewer and only when running to displays with servers containing the Display PostScript Extension. The CDA Viewer does not provide support of PostScript files on character cell terminals.

Additional input formats are provided in Digital's CDA Converter Library, a layered product. Independent software vendors who write DDIF- and DTIF-conforming front and back ends also provide input formats that are layered on the VMS operating system. Contact your system manager for a complete list of input formats available on your system.

**/HEIGHT=nn**

Specifies the height of the page in number of characters. If you specify the **/OVERRIDE\_FORMAT** qualifier, or if the document being viewed has no inherent format, this page height is used. On the DECwindows display, the default height is 66 lines, which is equivalent to the default page height of 11 inches. On character cell displays, the page height defaults to your terminal's screen height. However, if you use the **/OUTPUT** qualifier, the page height depends on the page height of your document.



## VMS Commands

### VIEW

***/INTERFACE=DECWINDOWS***

***/INTERFACE=CHARACTER\_CELL (default)***

Specifies the type of display you are using.

***/OPTIONS=options-filename***

Specifies the name of a file that contains processing options. The default file extension for a VMS options file is .CDA\$OPTIONS. This qualifier is used only with input formats for which you can specify processing options.

***/OUTPUT[=output-filename]***

***/NOOUTPUT (default)***

Specifies a file that you want to receive the output instead of having it displayed on the screen. You cannot use this qualifier when you have specified the */INTERFACE=DECWINDOWS* qualifier.

If you specify */OUTPUT* but you do not specify a file name, the CDA Viewer creates a file with the same name as your input file but with a file type of LIS. If you specify the */OUTPUT* qualifier, you cannot also specify the */PAGE* qualifier.

***/OVERRIDE\_FORMAT***

***/NOOVERRIDE\_FORMAT (default)***

Controls whether the CDA Viewer overrides the format of your document or uses the formatting information stored in your document.

***/PAGE***

***/NOPAGE (default)***

On a character cell terminal, this qualifier determines whether the output display of the CDA Viewer pauses after displaying each page of your file. If you specify the */PAGE* qualifier, you can page backward and forward, or jump to the top or bottom of the document. Note that if you specify the */PAGE* qualifier, you cannot specify either the */OUTPUT* qualifier or the */INTERFACE=DECWINDOWS* qualifier.

***/WIDTH=nn***

Specifies the number of characters per line. If you specify the */OVERRIDE\_FORMAT* qualifier, or if the document being viewed has no inherent format, this page width is used. On the DECwindows display, the default width is 85 characters, which is equivalent to the default page width of 8.5 inches. On character cell displays, the page width defaults to your terminal's screen width. However, if you use the */OUTPUT* qualifier, the default is 132 columns.

---

## PARAMETER

***input-file***

***input-file.DDIF (default)***

Specifies the name of the file to be viewed. If you do not specify an input file name, you are prompted for one. You cannot use wildcard characters in the file specification. The default input file-encoding format is DDIF, and the default file type is DDIF. Valid input file formats are any of those for which there is a front end installed on the system.



## Example

This command invokes the CDA Viewer to view a file named INPUT.DTIF, which has the DTIF format. The display interface is DECwindows, and the CDA Viewer will override the document's default format. The display width will be 80 characters, and the display height will be 66 lines.

```
$ VIEW FOOBAR.DTIF -
_$/FORMAT=DTIF -
_$/OPTIONS=OPTIONS.CDA$OPTIONS -
_$/NOOUTPUT -
_$/NOPAGE -
_$/INTERFACE=DECWINDOWS -
_$/OVERRIDE_FORMAT -
_$/WIDTH=80 -
_$/HEIGHT=66
```



## ULTRIX Commands

### cdoc

---

## cdoc

The ULTRIX cdoc command converts the revisable format file, **inputfile**, to another revisable format or to a final form file. If **inputfile** is not specified, cdoc reads from standard input. Unless a destination file is specified with the **-o** option, the cdoc command writes files to standard output.

---

### Syntax

**cdoc** *[-s format] [-d format] [-O options\_file] [-o outputfile] inputfile*

---

### OPTIONS

#### ***[-s format]***

##### ***-s ddif (default)***

Specifies the format of **inputfile** and invokes an appropriate input converter as part of CDA. The ddif, dtif, dots (for analysis output only), and text converters are provided in the base system kit. Additional converters can be added by the CDA Converter Library and other layered products. Contact your system manager for a complete list of the input formats supported on your system. The default format is ddif.

#### ***[-d format]***

##### ***-d ddif (default)***

Specifies the format of **outputfile** and invokes an appropriate output converter as part of CDA. The ddif, dtif, text, analysis, and ps converters are provided in the base system kit. Additional converters can be added by the CDA Converter Library and other layered products. Contact your system manager for a complete list of the output formats supported on your system. The default format is ddif.

#### ***[-O options]***

Names the file passed to the input and output converters to control specific processing options for each converter. Refer to your documentation set for a description of converter options.

The options file has a default file type of `.cda_options`. Each line of the options file specifies a format name that can optionally be followed by `_input` or `_output` to restrict the option to either an input or output converter. The second word is a valid option preceded by one or more spaces or tabs, or a slash (/), and can contain upper- and lowercase letters, numbers, dollar signs, and underlines. The case of letters is not significant. If an option requires a value, then spaces, tabs, or an equal sign can separate the option from the value.

Each line can optionally be preceded by spaces and tabs and can be terminated by any character other than those that can be used to specify the format names and options. The syntax and interpretation of the text that follows the format name is specified by the supplier of the front and back end converters for the specified format.



To specify several options for the same input or output format, specify one option on a line. If an invalid option for an input or output format or an invalid value for an option is specified, the option may be ignored or an error message may be returned. Each input or output format that supports processing options specifies any restrictions or special formats required when specifying options.

By default, any messages that occur during processing of the options file are written to the system *standard error location*. For those input and output formats that support a LOG option, messages can be directed to a log file.

***[-o ofile]***

***standard output (default)***

Specifies the name of the output file. If not specified, cdoc writes to standard output.

---

### Example

In this example, the command converts an input file named input.dtif, which has the dtif format, to an output file named output.ddif, which has the ddif format. The specified options file is named options.cda\_options.

```
% cdoc \  
-s dtif \  
-d ddif \  
-O options.cda_options \  
-o output.ddif \  
input.dtif
```



## ULTRIX Commands

### dxvdoc

---

## dxvdoc

The ULTRIX dxvdoc command invokes the CDA Viewer, which enables you to view the input file on a workstation running DECwindows. The dxvdoc window contains a menu bar with menu items that allow you to view additional documents, change processing options, close open documents, or exit. If you invoke dxvdoc with no input file argument, you can specify the first document using the file selection box. For a description of CDA Viewer support of Adobe font metrics, see Section 13.1.

---

### Syntax

**dxvdoc** *[-f format] [-O options\_file] [-r] [-w paper\_width] [-h paper\_height] inputfile*

---

### OPTIONS

#### ***[-f format]***

##### ***-f ddif (default)***

Specifies the format of **inputfile** and invokes an appropriate input converter as part of CDA. The ddif, dtif, and text converters are provided in the base system kit. Additional converters can be added by the CDA Converter Library and other layered products. Contact your system manager for a complete list of input formats supported on your system. The default format is ddif.

##### ***-O options***

Names the file passed to the input converter to control specific processing options in that converter. Refer to your documentation set for a description of converter options.

The options file has a default file type of .cda\_options. Each line of the options file specifies a format name that can optionally be followed by *\_input* or *\_output* to restrict the option to either input or output. The second word is a valid option preceded by one or more spaces, tabs, or a slash (/) and can contain upper- and lowercase letters, numbers, dollar signs, and underlines. The case of letters is not significant. If an option requires a value, then spaces, tabs, or an equal sign can separate the option from the value.

Each line can optionally be preceded by spaces and tabs and can be terminated by any character other than those that can be used to specify the format names and options. The syntax and interpretation of the text that follows the format name is specified by the supplier of the front and back ends for the specified format.

To specify several options for the same input or output format, specify one option on a line. If an invalid option for an input or output format or an invalid value for an option is specified, the option may be ignored or an error message may be returned. Each input or output format that supports processing options specifies any restrictions or special formats required when specifying options.



By default, any messages that occur during processing of the options file are written to the system *standard error location*. For those input formats that support a LOG option, messages can be directed to a log file.

### **-r**

Specifies that the CDA Viewer is to override the format of the document. If the -r qualifier is not specified, the CDA Viewer retains the formatting information stored in the document.

### **-w paper-width**

#### **-w 80 (default)**

Specifies the paper width in units of characters. Each character unit translates to 720 centipoints (7200 centipoints per inch or 10 characters per inch horizontally). The -w qualifier always specifies the fallback formatted document page width to be used when the -r (override format) qualifier is specified or when the document has no inherent format. If the -w qualifier is not specified and if the document has no inherent format, the default width is 85 characters, which is equivalent to the default page width of 8.5 inches.

### **-h paper-height**

Specifies the paper height in units of characters. Each character unit translates to 1200 centipoints (7200 centipoints per inch or 6 characters per inch vertically). The -h qualifier always specifies the fallback formatted document page height to be used when the -r (override format) qualifier is specified or when the document has no inherent format. If the -h qualifier is not specified and if the document has no inherent format, the default height is 66 lines, which is equivalent to the default page height of 11 inches.

Command line parameters pertaining to XtInitialize() are also supported by dxvdoc (for example, -d \fnode\fp::0).

---

## Example

This command invokes the CDA Viewer to view a file named input.dtif, which has the dtif format. The display interface is DECwindows, and the CDA Viewer will override the document's default format. The display width will be 80 characters, and the display height will be 50 lines.

```
% dxvdoc -f dtif \  
-O options.cda_options \  
-r \  
-w 80 \  
-h 50 \  
input.dtif
```



# ULTRIX Commands

## vdoc

---

## vdoc

The ULTRIX vdoc command invokes the CDA Viewer that enables you to view the **inputfile** on a character-cell terminal. If **inputfile** is not specified, vdoc reads from standard input. For a description of CDA Viewer support of Adobe font metrics, see Section 13.1.

---

### Syntax

**vdoc** *[-f format] [-O options\_file] [-r] [-w paper\_width] [-h paper\_height] [-p] inputfile*

---

### OPTIONS

#### ***[-f format]***

#### ***-f ddif (default)***

Specifies the format of **inputfile** and invokes an appropriate input converter as part of CDA. The ddif, dtif and text input converters are provided in the base system kit. Additional converters can be added by the CDA Converter Library and other layered products. Contact your system manager for a complete list of the input formats supported on your system. The default format is ddif.

#### ***-O options***

Names the file passed to the input converter to control specific processing options in that converter. Refer to your documentation set for a description of converter options.

The options file has a default file type of .cda\_options. Each line of the options file specifies a format name that can optionally be followed by **\_input** or **\_output** to restrict the option to either an input or output converter. The second word is a valid option preceded by one or more spaces, tabs, or a slash (/) and can contain upper- and lowercase letters, numbers, dollar signs, and underlines. The case of letters is not significant. If an option requires a value, then spaces, tabs, or an equal sign can separate the option from the value.

Each line can optionally be preceded by spaces and tabs and can be terminated by any character other than those that can be used to specify the format names and options. The syntax and interpretation of the text that follows the format name is specified by the supplier of the front and back end converters for the specified format.

To specify several options for the same input or output format, specify one option on a line. If an invalid option for an input or output format or an invalid value for an option is specified, the option may be ignored or an error message may be returned. Each input or output format that supports processing options specifies any restrictions or special formats required when specifying options.



By default, any messages that occur during processing of the options file are written to the system *standard error location*. For those input formats that support a LOG option, messages can be directed to a log file.

#### **-r**

Specifies that the CDA Viewer is to override the format of the document. If the -r qualifier is not specified, the CDA Viewer retains the formatting information stored in the document.

#### **-w paper-width**

##### **-w 80 (default)**

Specifies the paper width in units of characters. The -w qualifier always specifies the fallback formatted document page width to be used when the -r (override format) qualifier is specified or when the document has no inherent format. When used with the -p (page mode) qualifier, the display page width is determined from the terminal and is unrelated to the formatted page width. In nonpage mode, the specified -w value is used for both fallback document page width and the display page width. If the -w qualifier is not specified, the default width is 80 characters.

#### **-h paper-height**

Specifies the paper height in units of characters. The -h qualifier always specifies the fallback formatted document page height to be used when the -r (override format) qualifier is specified or when the document has no inherent format. When used with the -p (page mode) qualifier, the display page height is determined from the terminal and is unrelated to the formatted page height. In nonpage mode, the specified -h value is used for both fallback document page height and the display page height. If the -h qualifier is not specified, the default height is dependent on the document.

#### **-p**

Specifies that the CDA Viewer is to pause after displaying each page. The user can also page backward and go directly to the top or bottom of the document. If the -p qualifier is not specified, the CDA Viewer displays each page without pausing.

---

## Example

This command invokes the CDA Viewer to view a file named input.dtif, which has the dtif format. The display interface is a character cell terminal, and the CDA Viewer will override the document's default format. The display width will be 80 characters, and the display height will be 50 lines.

```
% vdoc -f dtif \  
-O options.cda_options \  
-r \  
-w 80 \  
-h 50 \  
-p \  
input.dtif
```



The first of these is the fact that the United States is a free country. This means that we have a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. We have a system of government that is based on the principles of democracy and freedom.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a country of opportunity. This means that we have a system of government that is based on the principles of equality and justice. We have a system of government that is based on the principles of freedom and opportunity.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a country of progress. This means that we have a system of government that is based on the principles of innovation and change. We have a system of government that is based on the principles of progress and change.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of peace. This means that we have a system of government that is based on the principles of non-violence and peace. We have a system of government that is based on the principles of peace and non-violence.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of justice. This means that we have a system of government that is based on the principles of fairness and justice. We have a system of government that is based on the principles of justice and fairness.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of freedom. This means that we have a system of government that is based on the principles of liberty and freedom. We have a system of government that is based on the principles of freedom and liberty.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a country of hope. This means that we have a system of government that is based on the principles of optimism and hope. We have a system of government that is based on the principles of hope and optimism.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of love. This means that we have a system of government that is based on the principles of compassion and love. We have a system of government that is based on the principles of love and compassion.

The ninth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of unity. This means that we have a system of government that is based on the principles of harmony and unity. We have a system of government that is based on the principles of unity and harmony.

The tenth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of strength. This means that we have a system of government that is based on the principles of power and strength. We have a system of government that is based on the principles of strength and power.

The eleventh of these is the fact that the United States is a country of wisdom. This means that we have a system of government that is based on the principles of knowledge and wisdom. We have a system of government that is based on the principles of wisdom and knowledge.

The twelfth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of faith. This means that we have a system of government that is based on the principles of belief and faith. We have a system of government that is based on the principles of faith and belief.

The thirteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a country of love. This means that we have a system of government that is based on the principles of compassion and love. We have a system of government that is based on the principles of love and compassion.



# Transferring CDA Documents

---

This chapter describes how to transfer CDA documents between VMS and ULTRIX systems using the mailing and copying procedures on both systems.

You can mail CDA documents in either revisable form or final PostScript format. The recipient of a PostScript mail message should extract the mail message to a file and delete any mail header information. The file can then be printed on a PostScript printer.

In general, use DECwindows mail on VMS and ULTRIX systems when mailing CDA documents. DECwindows mail ensures that all linked-to files, such as style files and images, are properly mailed along with the base document.

The file names of CDA documents that are mailed across operating systems will change to conform to the file naming conventions of the target operating system. For example, if you mail a document from a VMS system to an ULTRIX system and then extract the message, any dollar signs (\$) in the file name are changed to underscores (\_).

---

### 3.1 Sending CDA Documents on a VMS System

You can use DECwindows mail (decw\$mail.exe) to send a CDA document and its links on a VMS system in two ways:

- Choose the File . . . menu item from the Create-Send menu to preview your file before sending it. A File Filter window will appear in which you can type the name of the file or select it by scrolling through the directory displayed in the dialog box. Press the OK button, and a Mail: Create window will use the CDA Viewer to display the file. You then specify the To:, CC:, and Subject: information and press the Send button.

You can also choose the File (no editor) . . . menu item from the Create-Send menu. A dialog box will prompt you for the name of the file you want to send. You can type the name of the file or select it by scrolling through the directory displayed in the dialog box. Press the OK button, and a Create window displays the text "Sending file **file name**". You then specify the To:, CC:, and Subject: information and press the Send button.

- Select the Create-Send box in the Mail window. In the Mail: Create window, specify the To:, CC:, and Subject: information. You can then choose one of the menu options from the File menu to specify the name of the file you want to send. Press the Send button.



You can also use the standard VAXmail SEND/NOEDIT command to send a CDA document on a VMS system. However, you can only mail simple documents, that is, documents that have no links to other files, including style files. If you attempt to use VAXmail to mail CDA documents with links, only the base document will be mailed.

---

### 3.2 Receiving CDA Documents on a VMS System

When you read a CDA document using DECwindows mail, the CDA Viewer widget displays the document. When you extract the mail message by selecting the Extract . . . menu item from the File menu, DECwindows mail displays a standard "Extracting" dialog box, which asks you for the name of the document. You can also specify whether you want to convert the file to a different output format. Press the OK button, and your document is extracted.

The Send operation changes all links so that all linked-to files, along with your base document, are placed in the same directory from which you invoked DECwindows mail.

---

### 3.3 Sending CDA Documents on an ULTRIX System

You can use DECwindows mail (dxmail) to send a CDA document and its links on an ULTRIX system in two ways:

- Choose the File . . . menu item from the Create-Send menu to preview your file before sending it. A File Filter window will appear in which you can type the name of the file or select it by scrolling through the directory displayed in the dialog box. Press the OK button, and a Mail: Create window will use the CDA Viewer to display the file. You then specify the To:, CC:, and Subject: information and press the Send button.

You can also choose the File (no editor) . . . menu item from the Create-Send menu, which creates a dialog box that prompts you for the name of the file you wish to send. You can type the name of file or select it by scrolling through the directory displayed in the dialog box. Press the OK button, and a Create window displays the text "Sending file **file name**". You then specify the To:, CC:, and Subject: information and press the Send button.

- Select the Create-Send box in the Mail window. In the Mail: Create window, specify the To:, CC:, and Subject: information. You can then choose one of the menu options from the File menu to specify the name of the file you want to send. Press the Send button.

You can also use the standard ULTRIX mail utility to send a CDA document on an ULTRIX system. You can use the capsar utility if only the base system components are installed on your system, or the prompter command of mh if the optional mh subset is installed.

The following is an example of how to use the capsar utility:

```
capsar -c memo.doc | mail username
```

The following is an example of how to use the prompter command to send a DDIF document:

```
prompter -DDIF memo.doc
```

The prompter command creates a file called "draft", which can be mailed using the "send" mh command.



---

## 3.4 Receiving CDA Documents on an ULTRIX System

When you read a CDA document using dxmail, the CDA Viewer widget displays the document. When you extract the mail message by selecting the Extract . . . menu item from the File menu, dxmail displays an "Extracting" dialog box, which asks you for the name of the directory in which to place all files. Press the OK button, and your document is extracted.

The Send operation changes all links so that all linked-to files, along with your base document, are placed in the same directory from which you invoked dxmail.

---

## 3.5 Copying CDA Documents on a VMS System

This section describes how to copy CDA documents while you are logged on to a VMS system.

- To copy a document from a VMS system to an ULTRIX system, type the following command:

```
$ exchange/network/transfer_mode=block -  
_ $ document-name.doc ultrixnode::"/usr/users/username/document-name.doc"
```

- To copy a document from an ULTRIX system to a VMS system, type the following commands:

```
$ exchange/network/transfer_mode=block -  
_ $ ultrixnode::"/usr/users/username/document-name.doc" document-name.doc  
$ set file/semantics=[ddif,dtif] document-name.doc
```

- To copy a document from a VMS system to a VMS system, use the COPY command:

```
$ copy node::vms$disk:[username.dirname]doc-name doc-name
```

### NOTE

You must separately copy any files that are linked to the base CDA document, such as images or user-created style files. Also, ULTRIX file names are case sensitive. You must preserve the case of file names when copying them to ULTRIX systems by enclosing the ULTRIX file specification in double quotes (").

---

## 3.6 Copying CDA Documents on an ULTRIX System

This section describes how to copy CDA documents while you are logged on to an ULTRIX system.

- To copy a document from an ULTRIX system to a VMS system, type the following command:

```
% dcp -i document-name.doc \  
vmsnode/username::'vms$disk:[username.dirname]document-name.doc'
```

The previous command prompts for a password for the VMS system. On the VMS system, the RMS semantic tag must be set after copying the document. To do this, type the following DCL command:

```
$ SET FILE/SEMANTICS=[DDIF,DTIF] document-name.doc
```



- To copy a document from a VMS system to an ULTRIX system, type the following command:

```
% dcp -i vmsnode::'vms$disk:[username.dirname]document-name.doc' document-name.doc
```

- To copy a document within an ULTRIX system, use the cp command:

```
% cp /user/users/username/doc-name.doc doc-name.doc
```

- To copy a document from an ULTRIX system to another ULTRIX system, use the dcp command:

```
% dcp -i ultrixnode::/usr/users/username/doc-name.doc doc-name.doc
```



This chapter provides an overview of the general structure of a DDIF document, and then provides detailed references for each DDIF-supported aggregate structure.

---

### 4.1 DDIF Document Structure Overview

Every DDIF document has the same general structure. The document must have a root aggregate, a document descriptor aggregate, a document header aggregate, and content. It is the content that differentiates one document from another; however, the overall document structure is the same.

Each DDIF aggregate type and its corresponding items is discussed in this chapter.

---

### 4.2 Generic Aggregate Items

In addition to the items defined by each individual aggregate, the CDA Toolkit also supports two “generic” aggregate items that can be specified for every DDIF aggregate described in this chapter. These items are described in Table 4–1.

**Table 4–1: Generic Aggregate Items**

Item Name	Encoding	Meaning
DDIF\$_USER_CONTEXT	Longword	Specifies additional longword for user
DDIF\$_AGGREGATE_TYPE	Word	Specifies the type of the aggregate; a read-only item



## DDIF\$\_ARC

---

### DDIF\$\_ARC—Arc Content

The arc content aggregate specifies the control points for the creation of an arc. The DDIF\$\_ARC aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
Arc	Figure B-26
ArcPath	Figure B-85
AngleRef	Figure B-67
Size	Figure B-72
XCoordinate	Figure B-73
YCoordinate	Figure B-74

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_ARC_FLAGS	Longword
DDIF\$_ARC_CENTER_X_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_ARC_CENTER_X	Variable
DDIF\$_ARC_CENTER_Y_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_ARC_CENTER_Y	Variable
DDIF\$_ARC_RADIUS_X_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_ARC_RADIUS_X	Variable
DDIF\$_ARC_RADIUS_DELTA_Y_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_ARC_RADIUS_DELTA_Y	Variable
DDIF\$_ARC_START_C	AngleRef enumeration
DDIF\$_ARC_START	Variable
DDIF\$_ARC_EXTENT_C	AngleRef enumeration
DDIF\$_ARC_EXTENT	Variable
DDIF\$_ARC_ROTATION_C	AngleRef enumeration
DDIF\$_ARC_ROTATION	Variable



---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_FLAGS**

#### **Encoding: longword**

A flags item that is used to control the rendition of the arc. Valid values for this item are as follows:

ddif\$m_arc_draw_arc	If set, a line is drawn along the arc, rendered as specified by the active line attributes. The line-style pattern should begin at the starting point. If no flags are specified, this item is set by default.
ddif\$m_arc_fill_arc	If set, the arc is filled in the area defined by the arc primitive.
ddif\$m_arc_pie_arc	If set, the boundary for filling/outlining the arc is formed by the arc and the line segments joining the arc endpoints to the center. If the ddif\$m_arc_draw_arc flag is set, the entire pie arc will be outlined.
ddif\$m_arc_close_arc	If set, and if the ddif\$m_draw_arc flag is set, the outline of the arc is closed. If ddif\$m_pie_arc is set, the outline is closed by lines joining the endpoints of the arc with the center. If ddif\$m_pie_arc is not set, the outline is closed by a line joining the two arc endpoints.

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_CENTER\_X\_C**

#### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An arc center **x** indicator that indicates whether the **x**-coordinate of the center of the arc is specified as a variable or constant value. The coordinates of the center are relative to the frame which contains the arc.

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_CENTER\_X**

#### **Encoding: variable**

An arc center **x** item that specifies the **x**-coordinate of the center of the arc.

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_CENTER\_Y\_C**

#### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An arc center **y** indicator that indicates whether the **y**-coordinate of the center of the arc is specified as a variable or constant value. The coordinates of the center are relative to the frame which contains the arc.

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_CENTER\_Y**

#### **Encoding: variable**

An arc center **y** item that specifies the **y** coordinate of the center of the arc.

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_RADIUS\_X\_C**

#### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An arc radius **x** indicator that indicates whether the **x** radius of the arc is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_RADIUS\_X**

#### **Encoding: variable**

An arc radius **x** item that specifies the distance from the center of the arc to the perimeter of the arc as measured along the **x**-axis.



## DDIF\$\_ARC

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_RADIUS\_DELTA\_Y\_C**

#### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An arc radius delta *y* indicator that indicates whether the delta *y* radius of the arc is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_RADIUS\_DELTA\_Y**

#### **Encoding: variable**

An arc radius delta *y* item that specifies the length difference between the *y* radius and the *x* radius (for example, if the arc is the arc of an ellipse). The default value for this item is 0.

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_START\_C**

#### **Encoding: AngleRef enumeration**

An arc start indicator that indicates whether the starting angle of the arc is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_START**

#### **Encoding: variable**

An arc start item that specifies the angle at which the arc is begun. The default value for this item is 0. Arcs are measured in degrees counterclockwise starting from the positive *x* axis.

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_EXTENT\_C**

#### **Encoding: AngleRef enumeration**

An arc extent indicator that indicates whether the extent of the arc is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_EXTENT**

#### **Encoding: variable**

An arc extent item that is added to the arc start angle to determine the end of the arc. The default value for this item is 360 degrees.

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_ROTATION\_C**

#### **Encoding: AngleRef enumeration**

An arc rotation indicator that indicates whether the angle of rotation of the arc is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_ARC\_ROTATION**

#### **Encoding: variable**

An arc rotation item that specifies the angle of rotation of the entire arc relative to the coordinate system. (This item is usually specified for elliptical arcs.) The default value for this item is 0 degrees.



## DDIF\$\_BEZ—Bézier Curve Content

A cubic Bézier curve is defined by four points. The first set of control points is the first four points in the sequence. Each subsequent set of three points uses the last point of the previous sequence as the first control point in the new sequence. The DDIF\$\_BEZ aggregate is referenced by the the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
CubicBezier	Figure B-25
CubicBezierPath	Figure B-86

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_BEZ_FLAGS	Longword
DDIF\$_BEZ_PATH_C	Array of type measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_BEZ_PATH	Array of type variable

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### DDIF\$\_BEZ\_FLAGS

**Encoding:** *longword*

A flags item that is used to control the rendition of the curve. The flags values are as follows:

ddif\$m_bez_draw_curve	If set, the curve is drawn. If no flags are specified, this item is set by default.
ddif\$m_bez_fill_curve	If set, the area within the curve is filled according to the current fill attributes.
ddif\$m_bez_close_curve	Determines whether an open or closed curve is drawn. (An open curve whose first and last points are connected by a straight line differs from a closed curve in that a closed curve reuses the first control point as the last control point. The total number of control points specified for a closed curve is a multiple of 3, and a closed cubic curve must consist of at least 6 points.)

The default is ddif\$m\_bez\_draw\_curve.



## DDIF\$\_BEZ

### **DDIF\$\_BEZ\_PATH\_C**

**Encoding:** *array of type measurement enumeration*

A curve path indicator that specifies whether the curve is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_BEZ\_PATH**

**Encoding:** *array of type variable*

A curve path item that contains the **x,y** pairs that define the control points of the curve.

The points of the curve are stored in an array in a repeating **x,y**-pair format. For example, if you are storing values in this item, the first value you specify must be the **x** position of the first control point; the second value must be the **y** position of the first control point, and so on. Because these points are stored in an array, you must increment the aggregate index associated with the array each time you read or write a control point. The initial aggregate index value is 0.

The coordinates of control points are relative to the frame that contains the curve.



## DDIF\$\_CRF—Content Reference

The content reference content aggregate enables you to reference a generic content definition. The DDIF\$\_CRF aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ContentReference	Figure B-41
Transformation	Figure B-104
ContentDefnLabel	Figure B-61

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_CRF_TRANSFORM	Sequence of DDIF\$_TRN aggregates
DDIF\$_CRF_REFERENCE	String

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_CRF\_TRANSFORM**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_TRN aggregates*

An optional content reference transformation item that specifies a transformation to be applied to all measurements in the referenced content definition. (For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_TRN aggregate.) If a transformation is not supplied, the measurements in the defined content are used unmodified.

### **DDIF\$\_CRF\_REFERENCE**

**Encoding:** *string*

An optional content reference item that contains the label of the content definition being referenced. This item references the DDIF\$\_CTD\_LABEL item.



## DDIF\$\_CTD—Content Definition

The content definition aggregate lets you specify a labeled generic content definition that can be referenced by nested segments. This enables you to include boilerplates or symbols from a library in your document.

A content definition references another content definition of the same name in the external document; the purpose of the label is simply to restrict the lookup of the segment. The content definition that is referenced must be in the segment associated with the specified label, or on the root segment of the external document if no label is specified. The DDIF\$\_CTD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SGA\_CONTENT\_DEFNS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ContentDefn	Figure B-60
NamedValueList	Figure B-78

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_CTD_LABEL	String
DDIF\$_CTD_EXTERNAL_TARGET	String
DDIF\$_CTD_EXTERNAL_ERF_INDEX	Integer
DDIF\$_CTD_VALUE	Sequence of content
DDIF\$_CTD_PRIVATE_DATA	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_CTD\_LABEL**

#### **Encoding: string**

A content label item that specifies the label by which the content is referenced. This item is referenced by the DDIF\$\_CRF\_REFERENCE item.

### **DDIF\$\_CTD\_EXTERNAL\_TARGET**

#### **Encoding: string**

An optional content external target item that specifies the label of the segment being referenced. If it is not specified, the entire document is being referenced. This item references the DDIF\$\_SEG\_ID item.



**DDIF\$\_CTD\_EXTERNAL\_ERF\_INDEX****Encoding: integer**

An optional external reference index item that specifies an index into a list of external references stored in the document header. If it is not specified, the reference is to the current document. This item references the DDIF\$\_DHD\_EXTERNAL\_REFERENCES item.

**DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE****Encoding: sequence of any of the following aggregates:**

DDIF\$_ARC	DDIF\$_BEZ	DDIF\$_CRF
DDIF\$_EXT	DDIF\$_FAS	DDIF\$_GLY
DDIF\$_GTX	DDIF\$_HRD	DDIF\$_HRV
DDIF\$_IMG	DDIF\$_LIN	DDIF\$_PVT
DDIF\$_SEG	DDIF\$_SFT	DDIF\$_SFV
DDIF\$_TXT		

An optional content value item that specifies the content elements being defined.

**DDIF\$\_CTD\_PRIVATE\_DATA****Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates**

An optional content private data item that specifies the private data associated with the definition. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PVT aggregate.



## DDIF\$\_CTS

---

### DDIF\$\_CTS—Counter Style

The counter style aggregate describes a display style to be used for counters. The DDIF\$\_CTS aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SGB\_CTR\_STYLE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
CounterStyle	Figure B-109

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_CTS_STYLE_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_CTS_STYLE	Variable

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_CTS\_STYLE\_C**

**Encoding:** *enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K\_NUMBER\_STYLE      The type of conversion used to present the variable as an alphanumeric string. In this case, the DDIF\$\_CTS\_STYLE item is encoded as an enumeration that accepts any one of the following values:

DDIF\$K_ARABIC_COUNTER	Arabic numbers
DDIF\$K_L_ROMAN_COUNTER	Lowercase roman numerals
DDIF\$K_U_ROMAN_COUNTER	Uppercase roman numerals
DDIF\$K_L_LATIN_COUNTER	Lowercase Latin letters
DDIF\$K_U_LATIN_COUNTER	Uppercase Latin letters
DDIF\$K_W_ARABIC_COUNTER	Wide arabic numbers
DDIF\$K_WL_ROMAN_COUNTER	Wide lowercase roman numerals
DDIF\$K_WU_ROMAN_COUNTER	Wide uppercase roman numerals
DDIF\$K_WL_LATIN_COUNTER	Wide lowercase Latin letters
DDIF\$K_WU_LATIN_COUNTER	Wide uppercase Latin letters



## DDIF\$\_CTS

DDIF\$K_WK_50_COUNTER	Wide Katakana 50
DDIF\$K_WK_IROHA_COUNTER	Wide Katakana Iroha
DDIF\$K_HEBREW_COUNTER	Hebrew

**DDIF\$K\_BULLET\_STYLE** An array of type character string, for which the counter value constitutes an index that selects the bullet. If the counter value exceeds the number of elements in the array, then the array is reused. In this case, the DDIF\$\_CTS\_STYLE item is encoded as an array of type character string.

**DDIF\$K\_STYLE\_SEPARATOR** A constant text string added to the converted string as a value separator for the military style. In this case, the DDIF\$\_CTS\_STYLE item is encoded as a character string.

A counter style indicator that indicates the counter style to be used.

### **DDIF\$\_CTS\_STYLE**

#### **Encoding: variable**

A counter style item that contains the counter.



## DDIF\$\_DDF

---

### DDIF\$\_DDF—Document Root Aggregate

The DDIF document root aggregate identifies this particular instance of a DDIF document.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
DDIFDocument	Figure B-6

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_DDF_DESCRIPTOR	Handle of DDIF\$_DSC aggregate
DDIF\$_DDF_HEADER	Handle of DDIF\$_DHD aggregate
DDIF\$_DDF_CONTENT	Handle of DDIF\$_SEG aggregate

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_DDF\_DESCRIPTOR**

**Encoding:** *handle of a DDIF\$\_DSC aggregate*

A document descriptor item that describes the document encoding. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_DSC aggregate.

#### **DDIF\$\_DDF\_HEADER**

**Encoding:** *handle of a DDIF\$\_DHD aggregate*

A document header item that contains parameters and processing instructions that apply to the document as a whole. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_DHD aggregate.

#### **DDIF\$\_DDF\_CONTENT**

**Encoding:** *handle of a DDIF\$\_SEG aggregate*

A document content item that specifies the content of the document. The DDIF\$\_SEG aggregate specifies the root or parent segment of the document. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_SEG aggregate.



## DDIF\$\_DHD—Document Header

The document header aggregate contains data that pertains to the document as a whole; it describes the document to processors that receive it. The DDIF\$\_DHD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_DDF\_HEADER.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
DocumentHeader	Figure B-8
NamedValueList	Figure B-78
GeneralizedTime	Figure B-128
ExternalReference	Figure B-48

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_DHD_PRIVATE_DATA	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates
DDIF\$_DHD_TITLE	Array of type character string
DDIF\$_DHD_AUTHOR	Array of type character string
DDIF\$_DHD_VERSION	Array of type character string
DDIF\$_DHD_DATE	String
DDIF\$_DHD_CONFORMANCE_TAGS	Array of type string with <b>add-info</b>
DDIF\$_DHD_EXTERNAL_REFERENCES	Sequence of DDIF\$_ERF aggregates
DDIF\$_DHD_LANGUAGES_C	Array of type enumeration
DDIF\$_DHD_LANGUAGES	Array of type variable
DDIF\$_DHD_STYLE_GUIDE	Integer

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_DHD\_PRIVATE\_DATA**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates*

An optional private header data item that contains global information about the document not currently standardized by DDIF. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PVT aggregate. All interpretations of the private data are subject only to private agreements between the parties concerned.

### **DDIF\$\_DHD\_TITLE**

**Encoding:** *array of type character string*

An optional title item that contains the user-visible name of the document.



## DDIF\$\_DHD

### **DDIF\$\_DHD\_AUTHOR**

**Encoding:** *array of type character string*

An optional author item that contains the name of the person or persons responsible for the information content of the document.

### **DDIF\$\_DHD\_VERSION**

**Encoding:** *array of type character string*

An optional version item that contains a character string used to distinguish this version of the document from all other versions.

### **DDIF\$\_DHD\_DATE**

**Encoding:** *string*

An optional date item that contains the date associated with this version of the document.

### **DDIF\$\_DHD\_CONFORMANCE\_TAGS**

**Encoding:** *array of type string with add-info*

An optional conformance tags item that contains a set of tags indicating the processing restrictions that apply to the document, and what subset of DDIF syntax has been used to describe the document. **Add-info** can take the following values:

DDIF\$K_PRIVATE_CONFORMANCE	Indicates nonstandard processing restrictions
DDIF\$K_SRQ_CONFORMANCE	Indicates that the structure descriptions in this document were strictly observed

### **DDIF\$\_DHD\_EXTERNAL\_REFERENCES**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_ERF aggregates*

An optional external references item that contains a list of file names (or other system-specific file specifiers) that are referenced from within the document. (For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_ERF aggregate.) In the body of the document, external references are specified as indexes into this list. This item is referenced by the DDIF\$\_CTD\_EXTERNAL\_ERF\_INDEX item, the DDIF\$\_DHD\_STYLE\_GUIDE item, the DDIF\$\_PVT\_REFERENCE\_ERF\_INDEX item, and the DDIF\$\_SGA\_CPTCPY\_ERF\_INDEX item.

### **DDIF\$\_DHD\_LANGUAGES\_C**

**Encoding:** *ARRAY OF TYPE ENUMERATION*

An optional languages indicator that specifies the natural languages and programming languages that are delineated for processing by language tools. Valid values are as follows:

DDIF\$K_ISO_639_LANGUAGE	A string that selects a language and dialect that are specified using the ISO 639 Standard. In this case, the DDIF\$_DHD_LANGUAGES item is encoded as a string.
DDIF\$K_OTHER_LANGUAGE	A character string that indicates the language and dialect using a "user-readable" name; this is used for those languages and dialects not covered by the ISO 639 Standard. In this case, the DDIF\$_DHD_LANGUAGES item is encoded as a character string.



**DDIF\$\_DHD\_LANGUAGES****Encoding: array of type variable**

An optional language item that contains a list of the actual languages from the selected language type that are delineated for processing.

If you specify DDIF\$\_DHD\_LANGUAGES\_C as DDIF\$K\_ISO\_639\_LANGUAGE, you must specify DDIF\$\_DHD\_LANGUAGES as one of the natural languages defined by the ISO 639 Standard, specifying the language symbol and country code. The following table illustrates some common examples:

Language/Country	String
English/US	E/USA/
English/Great Britain	E/GB/
French/France	F/F/
German/Germany	D/D/

**DDIF\$\_DHD\_STYLE\_GUIDE****Encoding: integer**

An optional style guide item that provides a reference to an external style guide that contains all or some of the presentation and layout attributes for the elements in the document. This item acts as an index into the DDIF\$\_DHD\_EXTERNAL\_REFERENCES item. The style guide must be encoded in DDIF format. This item references the DDIF\$\_DHD\_EXTERNAL\_REFERENCES item.



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## **DDIF\$\_DSC—Document Descriptor**

The document descriptor aggregate specifies the version level of DDIF used by this document, and identifies the software that created the document. The DDIF\$\_DSC aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_DDF\_DESCRIPTOR.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>Location</b>
DocumentDescriptor	Figure B-7

---

### **AGGREGATE FORMAT**

<b>Item Name</b>	<b>Item Encoding</b>
DDIF\$_DSC_MAJOR_VERSION	Integer
DDIF\$_DSC_MINOR_VERSION	Integer
DDIF\$_DSC_PRODUCT_IDENTIFIER	String
DDIF\$_DSC_PRODUCT_NAME	Array of type character string

---

### **AGGREGATE ITEMS**

#### ***DDIF\$\_DSC\_MAJOR\_VERSION***

***Encoding: integer***

A major version indicator that acts as the primary indicator of compatibility between the current version of DDIF and the version of DDIF used to encode the document.

The literal DDIF\$K\_MAJOR\_VERSION is defined to represent the highest major version supported by the CDA Toolkit. Applications should use this literal for the major version indicator. On output, the CDA Toolkit ignores the current value of this item and instead supplies the current version.

#### ***DDIF\$\_DSC\_MINOR\_VERSION***

***Encoding: integer***

A minor version indicator that specifies the revision number of the current DDIF encoding.

The literal DDIF\$K\_MINOR\_VERSION is defined to represent the highest minor version supported by the CDA Toolkit. Applications should use this literal for the minor version indicator. On output, the CDA Toolkit ignores the current value of this item and instead supplies the current version.



**DDIF\$\_DSC\_PRODUCT\_IDENTIFIER****Encoding: string**

A product identifier item that contains a registered facility mnemonic representing the software that encoded the document.

The product identifier can be an acronym or abbreviation for the product name. This identifier is constant across versions of the product. If a product places private segment tags in the document, the product identifier string is used to prefix those segment tags.

**DDIF\$\_DSC\_PRODUCT\_NAME****Encoding: array of type character string**

A product name item that indicates the name of the product that encoded the document. If desired, the product name can be specified in multiple languages.

The product name string contains the version number of the product. The name of the product should be spelled in full, and should include a baselevel or version number.



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## DDIF\$\_ERF—External Reference

An external reference aggregate describes a source of data that is outside the document. It does so by specifying the data syntax and location of the external reference element. The DDIF\$\_ERF aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_DHD\_EXTERNAL\_REFERENCES.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExternalReference	Figure B-48

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_ERF_DATA_TYPE	Object identifier
DDIF\$_ERF_DESCRIPTOR	Array of type character string
DDIF\$_ERF_LABEL	Character string
DDIF\$_ERF_LABEL_TYPE	String with <b>add-info</b>
DDIF\$_ERF_CONTROL	Enumeration

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_ERF\_DATA\_TYPE**

**Encoding:** *object identifier*

A reference data type item that identifies the data type of the external data object.

#### **DDIF\$\_ERF\_DESCRIPTOR**

**Encoding:** *array of type character string*

A reference descriptor item that provides a human-readable description of the data type.

#### **DDIF\$\_ERF\_LABEL**

**Encoding:** *character string*

A reference label item that provides the label by which the user or the system identifies the data object (that is, the file specification of the external file).

#### **DDIF\$\_ERF\_LABEL\_TYPE**

**Encoding:** *string with add-info*

A storage item that contains a tag that identifies the type of storage system in which the external reference is located. The following table lists the values for **add-info** and the corresponding string values.



DDIF\$K\_PRIVATE\_LABEL\_TYPE

The label is a private label. In this case, the string can be any user-specified string.

DDIF\$K\_RMS\_LABEL\_TYPE

The label is an RMS file specification. In this case, the string must be "\$RMS".

DDIF\$K\_UTX\_LABEL\_TYPE

The label is an ULTRIX file specification. In this case, the string must be "\$UTX".

DDIF\$K\_MDS\_LABEL\_TYPE

The label is an MS-DOS or OS/2 file specification. In this case, the string must be "\$MDS".

DDIF\$K\_STYLE\_LABEL\_TYPE

The label is a style guide name. The category of the style guide is derived from the style guide tag. If the style guide is not specific to any category, then the style guide is part of the general category and the tag string must be "\$STYLE". A style guide with this tag can be used by any document type. If the style guide is specific to a category, then the style guide tag string is a qualified name of the format "\$STYLE.category". For example, "\$STYLE.chart" would be appropriate for style guides that are members of the chart category, and "\$STYLE.doc" would be appropriate for style guides that are members of the document category.

For portability reasons, the style guide name must conform to the following rules:

- The name is always less than or equal to 8 characters.
- The name consists of the characters from the sets "a" through "z", "0" through "9", and "\_".
- The name always contains only the "simple" name of the style guide and does not contain a file type or a directory specification.

Style guide specifications are constructed from the style guide tag and the style guide name. The file name is the style guide name. The file type for general style guide files is .ddif. The file type for a category qualified style guide is formed by appending "\_style" to the tag suffix.

The directory for style guides is CDA\$LIBRARY on VMS systems and /usr/lib/cda on ULTRIX systems.

For example, if the DDIF\$\_ERF\_LABEL string is "wr\_examp" and the DDIF\$\_ERF\_LABEL\_TYPE tag string is "\$STYLE.doc", the resulting file specification is as follows:

VMS: CDA\$LIBRARY:wr\_examp.doc\_style  
ULTRIX: /usr/lib/cda/wr\_examp.doc\_style

**DDIF\$\_ERF\_CONTROL**

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K\_COPY\_REFERENCE

The referenced data object is transmitted along with the document, and is stored on the receiving system.



## DDIF\$\_ERF

### DDIF\$K\_NO\_COPY\_REFERENCE

The referenced data is not transmitted with the document.

A control item that specifies how the referenced data object is treated when the document is transferred from one system to another. The default value for this item is DDIF\$K\_COPY\_REFERENCE.



## DDIF\$\_EXT—External (PDL) Content

The external content aggregate specifies content that is external to the document. The DDIF\$\_EXT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE, DDIF\$\_PVT\_DATA, and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to the description of the EXTERNAL DDIF primitive in Table B-1.

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_EXT_DIRECT_REFERENCE	Object identifier
DDIF\$_EXT_INDIRECT_REFERENCE	Integer
DDIF\$_EXT_DATA_VALUE_DESCRIPTOR	String
DDIF\$_EXT_ENCODING_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_EXT_ENCODING	Variable
DDIF\$_EXT_ENCODING_L	Integer

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_EXT\_DIRECT\_REFERENCE**

**Encoding:** *object identifier*

An optional direct reference item that is used to identify the data type (syntax and semantics) of the external element.

#### **DDIF\$\_EXT\_INDIRECT\_REFERENCE**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional indirect reference item. This item is reserved for future standardization.

#### **DDIF\$\_EXT\_DATA\_VALUE\_DESCRIPTOR**

**Encoding:** *string*

An optional data value descriptor that is a text string describing the external data value to programs and/or users.

#### **DDIF\$\_EXT\_ENCODING\_C**

**Encoding:** *enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_DOCUMENT_ENCODING	Nested document. In this case, the DDIF\$_EXT_ENCODING item is encoded as a document root aggregate.
DDIF\$K_DDIS_ENCODING	Nested document. In this case, the DDIF\$_EXT_ENCODING item uses a DDIS encoding.



## DDIF\$\_EXT

DDIF\$\_K\_OCTET\_ENCODING

Octet-aligned encoding. In this case, the DDIF\$\_EXT\_ENCODING item is encoded as a string.

DDIF\$\_K\_ARBITRARY\_ENCODING

Arbitrary. In this case, the DDIF\$\_EXT\_ENCODING item is encoded as a bit string.

An encoding indicator that indicates the method of encoding of the data value.

**DDIF\$\_EXT\_ENCODING**

**Encoding: variable**

An encoding item that specifies the external data value in the specified encoding.

**DDIF\$\_EXT\_ENCODING\_L**

**Encoding: integer**

An encoding length item that specifies the length (on input) of the encoding.



## DDIF\$\_FAS—Fill Area Set Content

The fill area set content aggregate specifies an arbitrary path that is filled as a unit, or an arbitrary outline. The DDIF\$\_FAS aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FillAreaSet	Figure B-27
CompositePath	Figure B-84

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_FAS_FLAGS	Longword
DDIF\$_FAS_PATH	Sequence of DDIF\$_PTH aggregates

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### DDIF\$\_FAS\_FLAGS

##### Encoding: longword

A fill area set flags item that is used to control the rendition of the fill area. Valid values for this item are as follows:

ddif\$m\_fas\_co\_draw\_border

If set, a line is drawn along the path, using the current line attributes. If the start and end points of the path components are not coincident, a straight line connects the points. If no flags are specified, this item is set by default.

ddif\$m\_fas\_co\_fill\_area

If set, the composite area is filled. The fill is performed using the even-odd rule, just as for polylines. (The even-odd rule states that if a ray is drawn from a point to infinity, the origin of the ray is considered inside the area (and hence is filled) if it crosses the area border an odd number of times.) If the start and end points of the path components are not coincident, a straight line connects the points.

The default value is ddif\$m\_fas\_co\_draw\_border.



## DDIF\$\_FAS

### **DDIF\$\_FAS\_PATH**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_PTH aggregates*

A fill area set path item that specifies the composite path that constitutes the fill area set. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PTH aggregate.



## DDIF\$\_FTD—Font Definition

The font definition aggregate defines a font for use within a segment. The DDIF\$\_FTD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SGA\_FONT\_DEFNS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FontDefn	Figure B-49
NamedValueList	Figure B-78

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_FTD_NUMBER	Integer
DDIF\$_FTD_IDENTIFIER	String
DDIF\$_FTD_PRIVATE_DATA	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_FTD\_NUMBER**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A font number item that is used to reference the font within the defining segment. This item is referenced by the DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_FONT item.

### **DDIF\$\_FTD\_IDENTIFIER**

**Encoding:** *string*

A font identifier item that specifies a font name.

### **DDIF\$\_FTD\_PRIVATE\_DATA**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates*

An optional font private data item that specifies the private data associated with the definition. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PVT aggregate.



## DDIF\$\_GLA

### DDIF\$\_GLA—Galley Attributes

The galley attributes aggregate lets you specify the characteristics of a galley that can be acquired from a generic galley definition or specified locally. The DDIF\$\_GLA aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SGA\_GLY\_ATTRIBUTES.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
GalleyAttributes	Figure B-119

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_GLA_TOP_MARGIN_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_GLA_TOP_MARGIN	Variable
DDIF\$_GLA_LEFT_MARGIN_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_GLA_LEFT_MARGIN	Variable
DDIF\$_GLA_RIGHT_MARGIN_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_GLA_RIGHT_MARGIN	Variable
DDIF\$_GLA_BOTTOM_MARGIN_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_GLA_BOTTOM_MARGIN	Variable

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_GLA\_TOP\_MARGIN\_C**

##### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An optional galley top margin indicator that indicates whether the top margin is specified as a variable or constant value.

#### **DDIF\$\_GLA\_TOP\_MARGIN**

##### **Encoding: variable**

An optional galley top margin item that specifies the distance from the top of the galley to the top of the topmost text line or frame displayed in the galley. The initial value of this item is 0.

#### **DDIF\$\_GLA\_LEFT\_MARGIN\_C**

##### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An optional galley left margin indicator that indicates whether the left margin is specified as a variable or constant value.



**DDIF\$\_GLA\_LEFT\_MARGIN****Encoding: variable**

An optional galley left margin item that specifies the distance between the left side of the galley and the left side of the text lines and frames displayed in the galley. The initial value of this item is 0.

**DDIF\$\_GLA\_RIGHT\_MARGIN\_C****Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An optional galley right margin indicator that indicates whether the right margin is specified as a variable or constant value.

**DDIF\$\_GLA\_RIGHT\_MARGIN****Encoding: variable**

An optional galley right margin item that specifies the distance between the right side of the galley and the right side of the text lines and frames displayed in the galley. The initial value of this item is 0.

**DDIF\$GLA\_BOTTOM\_MARGIN\_C****Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An optional galley bottom margin indicator that indicates whether the bottom margin is specified as a variable or constant value.

**DDIF\$\_GLA\_BOTTOM\_MARGIN****Encoding: variable**

An optional galley bottom margin item that specifies the distance from the bottom of the galley to the bottom of the lowest text line or frame displayed in the galley. The initial value of this item is 0.



## DDIF\$\_GLY—Layout Galley

The layout galley content aggregate lets you describe the shape and attributes of a single galley. Layout galley content can be specified in a content definition (DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE) or in segment content (DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT). Layout galleys typically are specified as floating frames in page descriptions in layout.

A galley can be used to control the flow of text along a series of parallel paths. These paths are determined by a formatter based on the outline of the galley, the height of the characters on the lines, and other layout parameters such as leading.

Like graphic objects such as lines and curves, galleys are relative to a frame: either the page frame defined by a page layout description, or a floating frame. Also like graphic objects, galleys are imaged in the order in which they are described. Graphic elements can be described and imaged before, after, and between galleys. A galley is not imaged when it is selected for filling with text, but rather in the normal sequence in which objects in the frame are imaged. A page frame and its contents are imaged when the first galley on the page is selected.

The DDIF\$\_GLY aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
LayoutGalley	Figure B-118
BoundingBox	Figure B-42
CompositePath	Figure B-84

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_GLY_ID	String
DDIF\$_GLY_BOUNDING_BOX_LL_X_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_GLY_BOUNDING_BOX_LL_X	Variable
DDIF\$_GLY_BOUNDING_BOX_LL_Y_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_GLY_BOUNDING_BOX_LL_Y	Variable
DDIF\$_GLY_BOUNDING_BOX_UR_X_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_GLY_BOUNDING_BOX_UR_X	Variable
DDIF\$_GLY_BOUNDING_BOX_UR_Y_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_GLY_BOUNDING_BOX_UR_Y	Variable



Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_GLY_OUTLINE	Sequence of DDIF\$_PTH aggregates
DDIF\$_GLY_FLAGS	Longword
DDIF\$_GLY_STREAMS	Array of type string
DDIF\$_GLY_SUCCESOR_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_GLY_SUCCESOR	Variable

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_ID**

#### **Encoding: string**

A galley label item that specifies a label by which the galley can be referenced. This item is referenced by the DDIF\$\_GLY\_SUCCESOR item and by the DDIF\$\_LL1\_GALLEY\_SELECT item.

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_BOUNDING\_BOX\_LL\_X\_C**

#### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

A lower left corner **x** position indicator that indicates whether the lower left corner **x**-coordinate is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_BOUNDING\_BOX\_LL\_X**

#### **Encoding: variable**

A lower left corner **x** position item that specifies the **x**-coordinate of the lower left corner of the galley.

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_BOUNDING\_BOX\_LL\_Y\_C**

#### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

A lower left corner **y** position indicator that indicates whether the lower left corner **y**-coordinate is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_BOUNDING\_BOX\_LL\_Y**

#### **Encoding: variable**

A lower left corner **y** position item that specifies the **y**-coordinate of the lower left corner of the galley.

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_BOUNDING\_BOX\_UR\_X\_C**

#### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An upper right corner **x** position indicator that indicates whether the upper right corner **x**-coordinate is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_BOUNDING\_BOX\_UR\_X**

#### **Encoding: variable**

An upper right corner **x** position item that specifies the **x**-coordinate of the upper right corner of the galley.

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_BOUNDING\_BOX\_UR\_Y\_C**

#### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An upper right corner **y** position indicator that indicates whether the upper right corner **y**-coordinate is specified as a variable or constant value.



## DDIF\$\_GLY

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_BOUNDING\_BOX\_UR\_Y**

#### **Encoding: variable**

An upper right corner **y** position item that specifies the **y**-coordinate of the upper right corner of the galley.

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_OUTLINE**

#### **Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_PTH aggregates**

An optional galley outline item that specifies the outline path. (For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PTH aggregate.) The outline is constrained to fit within the bounding box, and defaults to the rectangle defined as the bounding box. Content is formatted inside the path, where the inside is determined by the even-odd winding rule. (The even-odd rule states that, if a ray is drawn from a point to infinity, the origin of the ray is considered inside the area (and hence will be filled) if it crosses the area border an odd number of times.)

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_FLAGS**

#### **Encoding: longword**

An optional layout galley flags item that controls the display of the galley or its content. Valid values are as follows:

ddif\$m_gly_vertical_align	The elements in the galley are adjusted so that the vertical space in the galley is completely used.
ddif\$m_gly_border	A border is drawn around the outline of the galley.
ddif\$m_gly_autoconnect	If text overflows the galley during layout, it automatically flows into the successor galley. If the successor is a generic galley (is on a generic page), then an instance of that page will be created.
ddif\$m_gly_background_fill	The current fill pattern or color is used to fill the galley before the text that flows into the galley is imaged.

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_STREAMS**

#### **Encoding: array of type string**

An optional galley streams item that specifies the content streams that can appear in the galley. The initial content stream is "\$DB", which denotes the document body. Other tags denoting content streams in layout that are registered in the DDIF Standard are the following:

\$TOC	Table of contents stream
\$IX	Index content stream
\$FN	Footnote stream
\$MN	Margin note stream
\$EN	End note stream

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_SUCCESSOR\_C**

#### **Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**



## DDIF\$\_GLY

### DDIF\$K\_GENERIC\_GALLEY

Indicates a galley on a page in the generic layout. In this case, the DDIF\$\_GLY\_SUCCESSOR item is encoded as a string.

### DDIF\$K\_SPECIFIC\_GALLEY

Indicates a galley on a page in specific layout. In this case, the DDIF\$\_GLY\_SUCCESSOR item is encoded as a string.

### DDIF\$K\_NO\_SUCCESSOR\_GALLEY

Indicates that there is no successor galley and overflow text is not displayed. In this case, you should not specify the DDIF\$\_GLY\_SUCCESSOR item.

A galley successor indicator that indicates the type of galley to be used when text overflows.

### **DDIF\$\_GLY\_SUCCESSOR**

#### **Encoding: variable**

A galley successor item that specifies the galley used when text overflows. This item references the DDIF\$\_GLY\_ID item.



## DDIF\$\_GTX

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### DDIF\$\_GTX—General Text Content

The general text content aggregate contains any text content of your document that uses a general character set. The DDIF\$\_GTX aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextPrimitive	Figure B-12

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_GTX_CONTENT	Character string

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_GTX\_CONTENT**

##### **Encoding: character string**

A text content item that contains the text content.

The valid values for the character set identifier in the **add-info** parameter are listed in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2: Character Set Identifiers**

Identifier	Character Set
CDA\$K_ISO_LATIN1	ISO Latin 1
CDA\$K_ISO_LATIN2	ISO Latin 2
CDA\$K_ISO_LATIN_ARABIC	ISO Latin Arabic
CDA\$K_ISO_LATIN_GREEK	ISO Latin Greek
CDA\$K_ISO_LATIN_HEBREW	ISO Latin Hebrew
CDA\$K_JIS_KATAKANA	JIS Roman, JIS Katakana
CDA\$K_DEC_TECH	DEC Special Graphics, DEC Technical
CDA\$K_DEC_MATH_ITALIC	DEC Mathematics Italic
CDA\$K_DEC_MATH_SYMBOL	DEC Mathematics Symbol
CDA\$K_DEC_MATH_EXTENSION	DEC Mathematics Extension

(continued on next page)



Table 4-2 (Cont.): Character Set Identifiers

Identifier	Character Set
CDA\$K_DEC_PUBLISHING	DEC Publishing
CDA\$K_DEC_KANJI	DEC Kanji
CDA\$K_DEC_HANZI	DEC Hanzi



## DDIF\$\_HRD

---

### DDIF\$\_HRD—Hard Directive

The hard directive content aggregate specifies a directive that is entered by the user. All directives are restricted to the \$T (text) content category. The DDIF\$\_HRD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FormattingPrimitive	Figure B-18
Directive	Figure B-20

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_HRD_DIRECTIVE	Enumeration

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_HRD\_DIRECTIVE**

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_DIR_NEW_PAGE	Begins a new page.
DDIF\$K_DIR_NEW_LINE	Begins a new line of text.
DDIF\$K_DIR_NEW_GALLEY	Begins a new layout galley (such as a column). Software that does not support galley layout interprets the new galley directive as a new page.
DDIF\$K_DIR_TAB	Moves the horizontal text position to the next tab stop.
DDIF\$K_DIR_SPACE	Is treated as a space in the current font. The space directive is usually soft, and is used to indicate that software has inserted a space between wrapped lines.
DDIF\$K_DIR_HYPHEN_NEW_LINE	Specifies that the line break is preceded by a hyphen. This directive is typically soft, and is used to indicate that software has inserted a hyphen at the place where it broke the line.



DDIF\$K\_DIR\_WORD\_BREAK\_POINT

Identifies an embedded point at which a word may be broken, if need be, for justification.

DDIF\$K\_DIR\_LEADERS

Inserts leader characters according to the current leader attributes. A leader directive is treated like a space during justification, except that leader characters are inserted instead of space. The rendering of leaders is controlled by the current leader attributes and other text attributes.

DDIF\$K\_DIR\_BACKSPACE

Specifies that the first character following this directive should be centered over the last character imaged.

DDIF\$K\_NULL

Suppresses the inheritance of the initial-directive element of layout attributes. This directive has no effect on imaging or processing.

DDIF\$K\_DIR\_NO\_HYPHEN\_WORD

Suppresses hyphenation until the next space character or space directive is encountered.

A hard directive item that specifies the type of hard directive (for example, a user-specified page break) to insert in the document.



## DDIF\$\_HRV

---

### DDIF\$\_HRV—Hard Value Directive

The hard value directive content aggregate specifies a hard directive that has a parametric value. The DDIF\$\_HRV aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FormattingPrimitive	Figure B-18
ValueDirective	Figure B-19
EscapementDirective	Figure B-21
VariableReset	Figure B-22
Escapement	Figure B-47
Ratio	Figure B-70

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_HRV_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_HRV_ESC_RATIO_N	Integer
DDIF\$_HRV_ESC_RATIO_D	Integer
DDIF\$_HRV_ESC_CONSTANT_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_HRV_ESC_CONSTANT	Variable
DDIF\$_HRV_RESET_VARIABLE	String
DDIF\$_HRV_RESET_VALUE_C	Expression enumeration
DDIF\$_HRV_RESET_VALUE	Variable

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_HRV\_C**

**Encoding:** enumeration; valid values are as follows:

DDIF\$K\_DIR\_ESCAPEMENT

Indicates an escapement directive that specifies the relative or constant distance by which to increment the current text position. If you specify this value, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$\_HRV\_ESC\_RATIO\_N through DDIF\$\_HRV\_ESC\_CONSTANT.



### DDIF\$\_K\_DIR\_VARIABLE\_RESET

Indicates a variable reset directive that specifies a directive to reset the value of the specified variable. If you specify this value, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$\_HRV\_RESET\_VARIABLE through DDIF\$\_HRV\_RESET\_VALUE.

A hard value directive indicator that specifies whether the hard value directive is an escapement directive or a variable reset directive.

### DDIF\$\_HRV\_ESC\_RATIO\_N

**Encoding:** *integer*

An escapement ratio numerator item that specifies the magnitude of a ratio, which multiplies the em-space width for the current font. The width of an em space is often the same as the width of the capital letter M, but this depends on the font. The default value is 1, if this item is missing and if the numerator is present.

If both the numerator and the denominator are not specified, the ratio is not the default value, but is instead considered optionally absent.

### DDIF\$\_HRV\_ESC\_RATIO\_D

**Encoding:** *integer*

An escapement ratio denominator item that specifies the units of precision used in the ratio. The default value is 100, if this item is missing and if the numerator is present.

If both the numerator and the denominator are not specified, the ratio is not the default value, but is instead considered optionally absent.

### DDIF\$\_HRV\_ESC\_CONSTANT\_C

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

An escapement constant indicator that indicates whether the escapement constant is specified as a variable or constant value.

### DDIF\$\_HRV\_ESC\_CONSTANT

**Encoding:** *variable*

An escapement constant item that specifies the constant measurement to be used as an escapement.

### DDIF\$\_HRV\_RESET\_VARIABLE

**Encoding:** *string*

A reset variable item that specifies the label of the variable to be reset by the hard value directive.

### DDIF\$\_HRV\_RESET\_VALUE\_C

**Encoding:** *expression enumeration*

A reset value indicator that indicates whether the hard value directive reset value is specified as a variable or constant value.

### DDIF\$\_HRV\_RESET\_VALUE

**Encoding:** *variable*

A reset value item that specifies the new value of the variable.



## DDIF\$\_IDU

---

### DDIF\$\_IDU—Image Data Unit

The image data unit aggregate describes an image in terms of its image coding attributes and the actual image data. The DDIF\$\_IDU aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_IMG\_CONTENT and DDIF\$\_PTD\_RAS\_PATTERN.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ImageCodingAttrs	Figure B-35
ImageDataUnit	Figure B-34
NamedValueList	Figure B-78

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_IDU_PRIVATE_CODING_ATTR	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates
DDIF\$_IDU_PIXELS_PER_LINE	Integer
DDIF\$_IDU_NUMBER_OF_LINES	Integer
DDIF\$_IDU_COMPRESSION_TYPE	Enumeration
DDIF\$_IDU_COMPRESSION_PARAMS	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates
DDIF\$_IDU_DATA_OFFSET	Integer
DDIF\$_IDU_PIXEL_STRIDE	Integer
DDIF\$_IDU_SCANLINE_STRIDE	Integer
DDIF\$_IDU_PIXEL_ORDER	Enumeration
DDIF\$_IDU_BITS_PER_PIXEL	Integer
DDIF\$_IDU_PLANE_DATA	String

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_IDU\_PRIVATE\_CODING\_ATTR**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates*

An optional private data item that allows for the inclusion of application-private image coding attributes. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PVT aggregate.

#### **DDIF\$\_IDU\_PIXELS\_PER\_LINE**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A pixels-per-line item that specifies the total number of pixels per scanline. Note that the pixels-per-line item does not necessarily represent the total number of bits per scanline.



**DDIF\$\_IDU\_NUMBER\_OF\_LINES****Encoding: integer**

A number-of-lines item that specifies the total number of scanlines in an image.

**DDIF\$\_IDU\_COMPRESSION\_TYPE****Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K_PRIVATE_COMPRESSION	Private compression scheme
DDIF\$K_PCM_COMPRESSION	Raw bitmap
DDIF\$K_G31D_COMPRESSION	Consultative Committee on International Telephony and Telegraphy (CCITT) Group 3 1-dimensional
DDIF\$K_G32D_COMPRESSION	CCITT Group 3 2-dimensional
DDIF\$K_G42D_COMPRESSION	CCITT Group 4 2-dimensional

A compression type item that indicates the compression scheme used to encode a particular plane of image data. DDIF\$K\_PCM\_COMPRESSION is the default.

**DDIF\$\_IDU\_COMPRESSION\_PARAMS****Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates**

An optional compression parameters item that contains the parameters required for the specified compression. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PVT aggregate.

**DDIF\$\_IDU\_DATA\_OFFSET****Encoding: integer**

A data offset item that specifies the offset (in bits) from the start of the octet string to the first bit of image data. The default for the data offset item is 0.

**DDIF\$\_IDU\_PIXEL\_STRIDE****Encoding: integer**

An optional pixel stride item that specifies the difference in bit addresses between successive pixels.

Pixel stride is typically equal to the number of bits per pixel stored in a particular data plane. If pixel alignment requires fill bits between pixels, the difference between this value and the number of bits per pixel per component equals the fill value.

**DDIF\$\_IDU\_SCANLINE\_STRIDE****Encoding: integer**

An optional scanline stride item that specifies the difference in bit addresses between the starting bits of successive scanlines.

Scanline stride is typically equal to the number of bits (not pixels) per scanline. If scanline alignment requires fill bits between scanlines, the difference between scanline stride and the number of bits per pixel multiplied by the number of pixels per scanline equals the fill value. When image data is compressed, scanline stride has little meaning and is not present.

**DDIF\$\_IDU\_PIXEL\_ORDER****Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K_STANDARD_PIXEL_ORDER	Indicates standard pixel order
------------------------------	--------------------------------



## DDIF\$\_IDU

### DDIF\$K\_REVERSE\_PIXEL\_ORDER

Indicates reverse pixel order

A pixel order item that specifies the order in which pixel data is stored within each byte. The default value is DDIF\$K\_STANDARD\_PIXEL\_ORDER.

### DDIF\$\_IDU\_BITS\_PER\_PIXEL

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional plane-bits-per-pixel item that indicates the total number of bits per pixel. This value also represents the sum of the number of bits per component for all components. For bitonal images, the plane-bits-per-pixel item always has a value of 1, and is therefore omitted.

### DDIF\$\_IDU\_PLANE\_DATA

**Encoding:** *string*

A plane data item that specifies the actual data.



## DDIF\$\_IMG—Image Content

The image content aggregate represents image data. The DDIF\$\_IMG aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE, DDIF\$\_PGL\_CONTENT, and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

For image frames, the bounding box is the physical size of the image contained in the frame. The physical size is used to calculate the image resolution, along with the height and width of the image in pixels, and the pixel shape (aspect ratio).

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ImagePrimitive	Figure B-34
ImageCodingAttrs	Figure B-35

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_IMG_CONTENT	Sequence of DDIF\$_IDU aggregates

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_IMG\_CONTENT**

#### **Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_IDU aggregates**

An image content item that specifies the content of the image. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_IDU aggregate.

For image frames, the bounding box is the physical size of the image contained in the frame. The physical size is used to calculate the image resolution, along with the height and width of the image in pixels and the pixel shape (aspect ratio).

It is important to note that the bounding box items of the frame attributes must be respecified in the segment attributes aggregate (type DDIF\$\_SGA) associated with image content; frame attributes for image content are not inherited from a type definition.



## DDIF\$\_LG1—Generic Layout

The generic layout aggregate specifies a set of page descriptions along with rules about when to use a particular page description. It also enables you to describe a set of content descriptions that can be referenced from generic and/or specific pages to form content that appears on one or more pages. The DDIF\$\_LG1 aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SEG\_GENERIC\_LAYOUT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
GenericLayout	Figure B-113
NamedValueList	Figure B-78
PageDescription	Figure B-114

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_LG1_PRIVATE_DATA	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates
DDIF\$_LG1_PAGE_DESCRIPTIONS	Sequence of DDIF\$_PGD aggregates

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_LG1\_PRIVATE\_DATA**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates*

An optional private data item that specifies nonstandard information associated with the generic layout descriptions. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PVT aggregate. The private data is typically used to associate names or relationships with the page and/or content descriptions.

### **DDIF\$\_LG1\_PAGE\_DESCRIPTIONS**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_PGD aggregates*

A page descriptions item that provides descriptions of actual page templates and rules for their use. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PGD aggregate.



## DDIF\$\_LIN—Polyline Content

The polyline content aggregate represents polylines, polymarkers, and filled areas. The DDIF\$\_LIN aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE, and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
Polyline	Figure B-24
PolyLinePath	Figure B-88

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_LIN_FLAGS	Longword
DDIF\$_LIN_DRAW_PATTERN	Bit string
DDIF\$_LIN_PATH_C	Array of type measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_LIN_PATH	Array of type variable

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### DDIF\$\_LIN\_FLAGS

#### Encoding: longword

A flags item that is used to control the rendering of the polyline. Valid values for this item are as follows:

ddif\$m_lin_draw_polyline	If set, a line is drawn between the specified points; if clear, no line is drawn. If no flags are specified, this item is set by default.
ddif\$m_lin_fill_polyline	If set, the area defined by the points is filled; if clear, the area is not filled.
ddif\$m_lin_draw_markers	If set, a marker is placed at each point; if clear, no markers are drawn.
ddif\$m_lin_regular_polygon	If set, the object is a regular polygon.
ddif\$m_lin_close_polyline	If set, the last point of the object is connected to the first.



## DDIF\$\_LIN

ddif\$m\_lin\_rouned\_polyline

If set, the line joints of the polyline are rounded.

ddif\$m\_lin\_rectangular\_polygon

If set, the polyline represents a rectangle. The polyline must consist of four points. If all four lines must be drawn, the ddif\$m\_lin\_close\_polyline value must also be specified.

### **DDIF\$\_LIN\_DRAW\_PATTERN**

#### **Encoding: bit string**

A draw pattern item that determines which line segments are drawn.

Starting from the first bit and the line between the first two points of the object, if the corresponding bit is set, the line is drawn. Otherwise, the line is not drawn, but does limit the fill area.

The number of bits in the draw pattern does not have to match the number of line segments in the polyline. If the draw pattern contains fewer flags than the object contains line segments, the pattern is repeated. For example, a bit pattern of 1 causes every line to be drawn, and a pattern of 0 suppresses all lines. A pattern of 01 causes every other line to be drawn, beginning with the second. The default is "1"B.

A draw pattern can be provided even if the ddif\$m\_lin\_draw\_polyline flag is clear, with the implication that it forms the pattern if the flag is later set.

### **DDIF\$\_LIN\_PATH\_C**

#### **Encoding: array of type measurement enumeration**

A line path indicator that specifies whether the layout of the polyline is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_LIN\_PATH**

#### **Encoding: array of type variable**

A line path item that lists the control points of the polyline.

The points of the polyline are stored in an array in a repeating **x,y**-pair format. For example, if you are storing values in this item, the first value you specify must be the **x** position of the first control point; the second value must be the **y** position of the first control point, and so on. Because these points are stored in an array, you must increment the aggregate index associated with the array each time you read or write a control point. The initial aggregate index value is 0.

The coordinates of the line are relative to the frame that contains the line.



## DDIF\$\_LL1—Layout Attributes

The layout attributes aggregate specifies certain layout attributes. The DDIF\$\_LL1 aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYGLY\_LAYOUT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
LayoutAttributes	Figure B-122
Directive	Figure B-20
BreakCriteria	Figure B-123
Escapement	Figure B-47
TabStopList	Figure B-126

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_LL1_INITIAL_DIRECTIVE	Enumeration
DDIF\$_LL1_GALLEY_SELECT	String
DDIF\$_LL1_BREAK_BEFORE	Enumeration
DDIF\$_LL1_BREAK_WITHIN	Enumeration
DDIF\$_LL1_BREAK_AFTER	Enumeration
DDIF\$_LL1_INITIAL_INDENT_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_LL1_INITIAL_INDENT	Variable
DDIF\$_LL1_LEFT_INDENT_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_LL1_LEFT_INDENT	Variable
DDIF\$_LL1_RIGHT_INDENT_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_LL1_RIGHT_INDENT	Variable
DDIF\$_LL1_SPACE_BEFORE_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_LL1_SPACE_BEFORE	Variable
DDIF\$_LL1_SPACE_AFTER_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_LL1_SPACE_AFTER	Variable
DDIF\$_LL1_LEADING_RATIO_N	Integer
DDIF\$_LL1_LEADING_RATIO_D	Integer
DDIF\$_LL1_LEADING_CONSTANT_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_LL1_LEADING_CONSTANT	Variable
DDIF\$_LL1_TAB_STOPS	Sequence of DDIF\$_TBS aggregates



## AGGREGATE ITEMS

**DDIF\$\_LL1\_INITIAL\_DIRECTIVE****Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K_DIR_NEW_PAGE	Begins a new page.
DDIF\$K_DIR_NEW_LINE	Begins a new line of text.
DDIF\$K_DIR_NEW_GALLEY	Begins a new layout galley (such as a column). Software that does not support galley layout interprets the new galley directive as a new page.
DDIF\$K_DIR_TAB	Moves the horizontal text position to the next tab stop.
DDIF\$K_DIR_SPACE	Specifies a space in the current font. The space directive is usually soft, and is used to indicate that software inserted a space between wrapped lines.
DDIF\$K_DIR_HYPHEN_NEW_LINE	Specifies that the line break is preceded by a hyphen. This directive is typically soft, and is used to indicate that software inserted a hyphen at the place it broke the line.
DDIF\$K_DIR_WORD_BREAK_POINT	Identifies an embedded point at which a word may be broken, if need be, for justification.
DDIF\$K_DIR_LEADERS	Inserts leader characters according to the current leader attributes.
DDIF\$K_DIR_BACKSPACE	Specifies that the first character following this directive should be centered over the last character imaged.
DDIF\$K_NULL	Suppresses the inheritance of the initial-directive element of layout attributes. This directive has no effect on imaging or processing.
DDIF\$K_DIR_NO_HYPHEN_WORD	Suppresses hyphenation until the next space character or space directive is encountered.

An optional initial directive item that forces a new line, galley, or page by means of a directive.

**DDIF\$\_LL1\_GALLEY\_SELECT****Encoding: string**

An optional galley selection item that forces the selection of a new layout galley by name. This item references the DDIF\$\_GLY\_ID item.

**DDIF\$\_LL1\_BREAK\_BEFORE****Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K_BREAK_ALWAYS	Always break to a new galley or page.
DDIF\$K_BREAK_NEVER	Never break to a new galley or page.
DDIF\$K_BREAK_IF_NEEDED	The formatter can break to a new galley or page at its discretion.

An optional pre-segment break condition item that specifies the condition on which a break occurs before the segment.



**DDIF\$\_LL1\_BREAK\_WITHIN****Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$_K_BREAK_ALWAYS	Always break to a new galley or page.
DDIF\$_K_BREAK_NEVER	Never break to a new galley or page.
DDIF\$_K_BREAK_IF_NEEDED	The formatter can break to a new galley or page at its discretion.

An optional in-segment break condition item that specifies the condition on which a break occurs within a segment.

**DDIF\$\_LL1\_BREAK\_AFTER****Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$_K_BREAK_ALWAYS	Always break to a new galley or page.
DDIF\$_K_BREAK_NEVER	Never break to a new galley or page.
DDIF\$_K_BREAK_IF_NEEDED	The formatter can break to a new galley or page at its discretion.

An optional post-segment break condition item that specifies the condition on which a break occurs after the segment.

**DDIF\$\_LL1\_INITIAL\_INDENT\_C****Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An optional initial indent indicator that specifies whether the initial indent value is specified as a variable or constant value.

**DDIF\$\_LL1\_INITIAL\_INDENT****Encoding: variable**

An optional initial indent item that specifies the distance added to the current left indent to determine the minimum distance between the start of the path and the left alignment point of the first character in the text layout path. The current left indent is the new left indent created by an associated DDIF\$\_LL1\_LEFT\_INDENT item (if any). That is, the initial indent item can be a positive or negative value relative to the new left indent. The initial value is 0.

**DDIF\$\_LL1\_LEFT\_INDENT\_C****Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An optional left indent indicator that indicates whether the left indent value is specified as a variable or constant value.

**DDIF\$\_LL1\_LEFT\_INDENT****Encoding: variable**

An optional left indent item that specifies the distance added to the current left indent to create a new left indent, which determines the minimum distance between the start of the text layout path and the left alignment position of the first character on every wrapped line. If no initial indent is specified, the left indent is used for the initial indent. The initial value of the left indent is 0. Note that the left indent inherited by a segment is the sum of the left indents specified by its parent segments.

**DDIF\$\_LL1\_RIGHT\_INDENT\_C****Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An optional right indent indicator that indicates whether the right indent value is specified as a variable or constant value.



## DDIF\$\_LL1

### **DDIF\$\_LL1\_RIGHT\_INDENT**

#### **Encoding: variable**

An optional right indent item that specifies the distance added to the current right indent to determine the new right indent, which is the minimum distance between the end of the text path and the last character imaged along the path. The initial value of the right indent is 0. Note that the right indent inherited by a segment is the sum of the right indents specified by its parent segments.

### **DDIF\$\_LL1\_SPACE\_BEFORE\_C**

#### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

A space-before indicator that indicates whether the space-before value is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_LL1\_SPACE\_BEFORE**

#### **Encoding: variable**

A space-before item that specifies the amount of space before the segment. This item has a default value of 0.

### **DDIF\$\_LL1\_SPACE\_AFTER\_C**

#### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

A space-after indicator that indicates whether the space-after value is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_LL1\_SPACE\_AFTER**

#### **Encoding: variable**

A space-after item that specifies the amount of space after the segment. This item has a default value of 0.

### **DDIF\$\_LL1\_LEADING\_RATIO\_N**

#### **Encoding: integer**

An optional leading ratio numerator item that specifies the magnitude of the escapement ratio to be used to increment or decrement the interline spacing in layout. This ratio specifies the proportion of the normal line spacing used as "additional" line spacing. For example, a leading ratio of 1:1 doubles the total line spacing, and 2:1 triples it.

### **DDIF\$\_LL1\_LEADING\_RATIO\_D**

#### **Encoding: integer**

An optional leading ratio denominator item that specifies the units of precision used in the escapement ratio that is used to increment or decrement the interline spacing in layout.

### **DDIF\$\_LL1\_LEADING\_CONSTANT\_C**

#### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An optional leading constant indicator that indicates whether the interline spacing value is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_LL1\_LEADING\_CONSTANT**

#### **Encoding: variable**

An optional leading constant item that specifies the interline spacing value in the current measurement units.



**DDIF\$\_LL1\_TAB\_STOPS****Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_TBS aggregates**

An optional tab stops item that specifies a sequence of fields along the current text path that cause text between tab directives to become aligned within the fields. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_TBS aggregate.



## DDIF\$\_LS1—Specific Layout

The specific layout aggregate contains one page description for each page of the document, although pages that have identical layout can share a description for the sake of representational efficiency.

A document that contains specific layout can also have a generic layout specification, which is used to add new pages to the document. Specific page layouts can be derived from a generic layout, they can be manually generated, or they can be user-modified versions of layouts derived from generic layouts.

The specific layout of a document is represented as a list of page descriptions, or references to page descriptions that have been previously declared. The first specific page description is by default the first page, but you can override this by making selections within the content stream.

The DDIF\$\_LS1 aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SEG\_SPECIFIC\_LAYOUT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
SpecificLayout	Figure B-120
PageDescription	Figure B-114

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_LS1_LAYOUT_C	Array of type enumeration
DDIF\$_LS1_LAYOUT	Array of type variable

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### DDIF\$\_LS1\_LAYOUT\_C

*Encoding: array of type enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_SPECIFIC_PAGE	Indicates that the layout specified is the description of a specific page. In this case, the DDIF\$_LS1_LAYOUT item is encoded as the handle of a DDIF\$_PGD aggregate.
DDIF\$K_REFERENCED_PAGE	Indicates that the layout specified is actually the label of a page layout description previously defined. In this case, the DDIF\$_LS1_LAYOUT item is encoded as a string.

A layout indicator that indicates whether the layout is for a specific page or is a reference to a previously defined page.



**DDIF\$\_LS1\_LAYOUT****Encoding: array of type variable**

A layout item that defines the specific layout. Note that the array items in each array must correspond. For example, if the first value in the layout indicator array specifies a referenced page, the first value in the layout array must contain a string specifying the label of the page layout description being referenced, and so on. This item references the DDIF\$\_PGD\_LABEL item.



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## DDIF\$\_LSD—Line-Style Definition

The line-style definition aggregate models the description of a line-style pattern for reference within the assigned scope. The DDIF\$\_LSD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SGA\_LINE\_STYLE\_DEFNS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
LineDefn	Figure B-87
NamedValueList	Figure B-78

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### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_LSD_NUMBER	Integer
DDIF\$_LSD_PATTERN	Array of type integer
DDIF\$_LSD_PRIVATE_DATA	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates

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### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_LSD\_NUMBER**

##### **Encoding: integer**

A line-style number that specifies a number by which the defined line style is referenced from within the scope of the definition. This item is referenced by the DDIF\$\_SGA\_LIN\_STYLE item.

#### **DDIF\$\_LSD\_PATTERN**

##### **Encoding: array of type integer**

A line-style pattern item that specifies the line-style pattern being defined.

Each integer in the array is used to determine the relative length of the on portions and off portions of the line. The first integer corresponds to the start of the line and an on portion. The next integer corresponds to an off portion of the line, and so on. The actual length of each line portion is determined by multiplying the integer by the line pattern size attribute (DDIF\$\_SGA\_LIN\_PATTERN\_SIZE). If the length of the line exceeds the number of specified integers, the array is reused in a cyclical fashion.

For example, a dotted line could be specified with the following integer array:

1

This means one unit on, then (by reusing the array) one unit off, and so on.



A dashed line could be the following:

2  
1

This means two units on, then one unit off, and so on.

A solid line is specified by omitting this aggregate item.

If your pattern must be defined using more than 32 bits, you must use additional longwords in an array to specify the pattern. For each longword specified, you must increment the aggregate index by 1. The initial value of the aggregate index is 0.

***DDIF\$\_LSD\_PRIVATE\_DATA***

***Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates***

An optional line-style private data item that specifies the private data associated with the definition. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PVT aggregate.



## DDIF\$\_LW1—Wrap Attributes

The wrap attributes aggregate specifies attributes that control the wrapping of text in a document. The DDIF\$\_LW1 aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYGLY\_WRAP.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
WrapAttributes	Figure B-121
Format	Figure B-50

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_LW1_WRAP_FORMAT	Enumeration
DDIF\$_LW1_QUAD_FORMAT	Enumeration
DDIF\$_LW1_HYPHENATION_FLAGS	Longword
DDIF\$_LW1_MAXIMUM_HYPH_LINES	Integer
DDIF\$_LW1_MAXIMUM_ORPHAN_SIZE	Integer
DDIF\$_LW1_MAXIMUM_WIDOW_SIZE	Integer

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_LW1\_WRAP\_FORMAT**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K_FMT_FLUSH_PATH_BEGIN	The first character is imaged at the start of the text path, and successive characters are imaged at successive positions determined by the escapement of the characters imaged.
DDIF\$K_FMT_CENTER_OF_PATH	The length of text strings, as given by the sum of the character escapements, is subtracted from the length of the path, and the remaining space is evenly distributed between the first character and the start of the path, and the last character and the end of the path.
DDIF\$K_FMT_FLUSH_PATH_END	The text string is imaged such that the right alignment point of the last character is aligned with the end of the text string when normal escapement is applied.



**DDIF\$K\_FMT\_FLUSH\_PATH\_BOTH**

The text string is imaged such that the left alignment point of the first character is aligned with the start of the text path, and the right alignment point of the last character is aligned with the end of the path.

An optional wrap format item that specifies the format of text lines wrapped by the formatter.

**DDIF\$\_LW1\_QUAD\_FORMAT**

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

**DDIF\$K\_FMT\_FLUSH\_PATH\_BEGIN**

The first character is imaged at the start of the text path, and successive characters are imaged at successive positions determined by the escapement of the characters imaged.

**DDIF\$K\_FMT\_CENTER\_OF\_PATH**

The length of text strings, as given by the sum of the character escapements, is subtracted from the length of the path, and the remaining space is evenly distributed between the first character and the start of the path, and the last character and the end of the path.

**DDIF\$K\_FMT\_FLUSH\_PATH\_END**

The text string is imaged such that the right alignment point of the last character is aligned with the end of the text string when normal escapement is applied.

**DDIF\$K\_FMT\_FLUSH\_PATH\_BOTH**

The text string is imaged such that the left alignment point of the first character is aligned with the start of the text path, and the right alignment point of the last character is aligned with the end of the path.

An optional quad format item that specifies the format of text lines that end in a hard (user-entered) new line.

**DDIF\$\_LW1\_HYPHENATION\_FLAGS**

*Encoding: longword*

An optional hyphenation flags item that specifies the Boolean parameters that affect hyphenation. The possible flag values are as follows:

**ddif\$m\_hyph\_allowed**

If set, hyphenation is allowed in this segment.

**ddif\$m\_hyph\_paragraph\_end**

If set, the last line in the paragraph can end in a hyphen.

**ddif\$m\_hyph\_galley\_end**

If set, hyphenation is allowed at the end of a galley.

**ddif\$m\_hyph\_page\_end**

If set, words can be hyphenated across pages.

**ddif\$m\_hyph\_capitalized\_word**

If set, capitalized words can be hyphenated.



## DDIF\$\_LW1

### **DDIF\$\_LW1\_MAXIMUM\_HYPH\_LINES**

**Encoding: integer**

An optional maximum hyphenation lines item that specifies the maximum number of consecutive lines that can end with a hyphen.

### **DDIF\$\_LW1\_MAXIMUM\_ORPHAN\_SIZE**

**Encoding: integer**

An optional maximum orphan size that specifies the maximum orphan size. This value specifies the maximum number of lines of text within the segment that can be left at the bottom of the galley if the rest of the lines are on the succeeding galley.

The default maximum value is 3. However, you can override the default with a setting of 1, which allows the paragraph break to occur between any two lines of the paragraph. You can therefore allow a single line of the paragraph to occur in a particular galley. Specifying 0 does not add any additional level of control.

### **DDIF\$\_LW1\_MAXIMUM\_WIDOW\_SIZE**

**Encoding: integer**

An optional maximum widow size that specifies the maximum widow size. This value specifies the maximum number of lines of text within the segment that can be placed in the succeeding galley when the first line or lines are in the current galley.

The default maximum value is 3. However, you can override the default with a setting of 1, which allows the paragraph break to occur between any two lines of the paragraph. You can therefore allow a single line of the paragraph to occur in a particular galley. Specifying 0 does not add any additional level of control.



## DDIF\$\_OCC—Occurrence Definition

The occurrence definition aggregate describes the number of times the element of a structure definition can occur, and whether or not it can be omitted. The DDIF\$\_OCC aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_OCC\_STRUCTURE\_ELEMENT and DDIF\$\_SGA\_STRUCTURE\_DESC.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
StructureDefn	Figure B-94
OccurrenceDefn	Figure B-95
StructureElement	Figure B-96

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_OCC_OCCURRENCE_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_OCC_STRUCTURE_ELEMENT_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_OCC_STRUCTURE_ELEMENT	Variable

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### DDIF\$\_OCC\_OCCURRENCE\_C

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_REQUIRED_OCCURRENCE	The construction must occur once and only once.
DDIF\$K_OPTIONAL_OCCURRENCE	The construction can occur once or not at all.
DDIF\$K_REPEAT_OCCURRENCE	The construction can occur one or more times.
DDIF\$K_OPT_RPT_OCCURRENCE	The construction can occur zero or more times.

An occurrence indicator that specifies the type of occurrence to be permitted. There is no default or initial value for this aggregate item.



## DDIF\$\_OCC

### ***DDIF\$\_OCC\_STRUCTURE\_ELEMENT\_C***

***Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:***

DDIF\$K_SEQUENCE_STRUCTURE	Indicates a sequence of element occurrences that are constrained to occur in the order specified. In this case, the DDIF\$_OCC_STRUCTURE_ELEMENT item is encoded as a sequence of DDIF\$_OCC aggregates.
DDIF\$K_SET_STRUCTURE	Indicates a set of element occurrences that are <i>not</i> constrained with respect to order. In this case, the DDIF\$_OCC_STRUCTURE_ELEMENT item is encoded as a sequence of DDIF\$_OCC aggregates.
DDIF\$K_CHOICE_STRUCTURE	Indicates a group of element occurrences from which only one can be selected. In this case, the DDIF\$_OCC_STRUCTURE_ELEMENT item is encoded as a sequence of DDIF\$_OCC aggregates.
DDIF\$K_REFERENCED_TYPE	Indicates the label assigned to the type reference whose occurrence in the document structure is being constrained. In this case, the DDIF\$_OCC_STRUCTURE_ELEMENT item is encoded as a string.

A structure element indicator that indicates whether a given element in the structure definition is the label of the referenced type or is a structure definition that is itself a defined substructure.

### ***DDIF\$\_OCC\_STRUCTURE\_ELEMENT***

***Encoding: variable***

A structure item that specifies the structure itself. This item references the DDIF\$\_TYD\_LABEL item.



## DDIF\$\_PGD—Page Description

The page description aggregate describes a page either as a single page layout or as a set of page layouts with conditions under which the different page layouts are used. A page layout is used when one of the galleys on the page is given text content. Galleys are connected to form a chain of successors used to format a flow of text. As each galley is invoked, the page on which it is described is invoked. The DDIF\$\_PGD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_LG1\_PAGE\_DESCRIPTIONS and DDIF\$\_LS1\_LAYOUT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
PageDescription	Figure B-114
NamedValueList	Figure B-78
PageLayout	Figure B-116
PageSet	Figure B-115

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_PGD_LABEL	String
DDIF\$_PGD_PRIVATE_DATA	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates
DDIF\$_PGD_DESC_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_PGD_DESC	Variable

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_PGD\_LABEL**

#### **Encoding: string**

A page description label item that specifies the label by which the page description is referenced. This item is referenced by the DDIF\$\_LS1\_LAYOUT item and by the DDIF\$\_PGL\_PROTOTYPE item.

### **DDIF\$\_PGD\_PRIVATE\_DATA**

#### **Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates**

An optional private data item that allows for the inclusion of application-private data. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PVT aggregate.



## DDIF\$\_PGD

### **DDIF\$\_PGD\_DESC\_C**

**Encoding:** *enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

#### **DDIF\$K\_PAGE\_SET\_DESC**

A description of a set of page layouts, one of which is chosen based on the criteria presented in the page set. In this case, the DDIF\$\_PGD\_DESC item is encoded as a sequence of DDIF\$\_PGS aggregates.

#### **DDIF\$K\_PAGE\_LAYOUT**

A page layout description defined for reference from content or from page set descriptions. In this case, the DDIF\$\_PGD\_DESC item is encoded as the handle of a DDIF\$\_PGL aggregate.

A page description indicator that indicates whether the page description is actually a set of page layouts or is a page layout defined for reference.

### **DDIF\$\_PGD\_DESC**

**Encoding:** *variable*

A page description item that specifies the actual page description to be used.



## DDIF\$ \_PGL—Page Layout

The page layout aggregate describes a page, including its size, the galleys on the page (defined by the DDIF\$ \_GLY aggregate), and any content specific to that particular page. The same page layout is shared by generic and specific layout. The DDIF\$ \_PGL aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$ \_PGD\_DESC and DDIF\$ \_PGS\_SELECT\_PAGE\_LAYOUT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
PageLayout	Figure B-116
GenMeasure	Figure B-124
GenSize	Figure B-125

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$ _PGL_LAYOUT_ID	String
DDIF\$ _PGL_SIZE_X_NOM_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$ _PGL_SIZE_X_NOM	Variable
DDIF\$ _PGL_SIZE_X_STR_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$ _PGL_SIZE_X_STR	Variable
DDIF\$ _PGL_SIZE_X_SHR_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$ _PGL_SIZE_X_SHR	Variable
DDIF\$ _PGL_SIZE_Y_NOM_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$ _PGL_SIZE_Y_NOM	Variable
DDIF\$ _PGL_SIZE_Y_STR_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$ _PGL_SIZE_Y_STR	Variable
DDIF\$ _PGL_SIZE_Y_SHR_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$ _PGL_SIZE_Y_SHR	Variable
DDIF\$ _PGL_ORIENTATION	Enumeration
DDIF\$ _PGL_PROTOTYPE	String
DDIF\$ _PGL_CONTENT	Handle of a DDIF\$ _SEG aggregate



## DDIF\$\_PGL

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### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_PGL\_LAYOUT\_ID**

**Encoding:** *string*

A page layout identifier item that specifies a label used to reference the page layout. This item is referenced by the DDIF\$\_PGS\_SELECT\_PAGE\_LAYOUT item.

#### **DDIF\$\_PGL\_SIZE\_X\_NOM\_C**

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

A page size nominal measure indicator that indicates whether the nominal **x** measurement is specified as a variable or constant value.

#### **DDIF\$\_PGL\_SIZE\_X\_NOM**

**Encoding:** *variable*

A page size nominal measure item that specifies the nominal **x** measurement. The default value for this item is 0.

#### **DDIF\$\_PGL\_SIZE\_X\_STR\_C**

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

A page size **x** stretch indicator that indicates whether the **x** stretch amount is specified as a variable or constant value.

#### **DDIF\$\_PGL\_SIZE\_X\_STR**

**Encoding:** *variable*

A page size **x** stretch item that specifies the amount by which the **x** measurement can be extended. The default value for this item is 0.

#### **DDIF\$\_PGL\_SIZE\_X\_SHR\_C**

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

A page size **x** shrink indicator that indicates whether the **x** shrink amount is specified as a variable or constant value.

#### **DDIF\$\_PGL\_SIZE\_X\_SHR**

**Encoding:** *variable*

A page size **x** shrink item that specifies the amount by which the **x** measurement can be contracted. The default value for this item is 0.

#### **DDIF\$\_PGL\_SIZE\_Y\_NOM\_C**

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

A page size nominal measure indicator that indicates whether the nominal **y** measurement is specified as a variable or constant value.

#### **DDIF\$\_PGL\_SIZE\_Y\_NOM**

**Encoding:** *variable*

A page size nominal measure item that specifies the nominal **y** measurement. The default value for this item is 0.

#### **DDIF\$\_PGL\_SIZE\_Y\_STR\_C**

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

A page size **y** stretch indicator that indicates whether the **y** stretch amount is specified as a variable or constant value.



**DDIF\$\_PGL\_SIZE\_Y\_STR****Encoding: variable**

A page size y stretch item that specifies the amount by which the y measurement can be extended. The default value for this item is 0.

**DDIF\$\_PGL\_SIZE\_Y\_SHR\_C****Encoding: measurement enumeration**

A page size y shrink indicator that indicates whether the y shrink amount is specified as a variable or constant value.

**DDIF\$\_PGL\_SIZE\_Y\_SHR****Encoding: variable**

A page size y shrink item that specifies the amount by which the y measurement can be contracted. The default value for this item is 0.

**DDIF\$\_PGL\_ORIENTATION****Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K_PORTRAIT_ORIENT	Portrait orientation puts the y axis along the height of the page.
DDIF\$K_LANDSCAPE_ORIENT	Landscape orientation puts the y axis along the width of the page.

A page orientation item that defines the orientation of the page relative to the height and width.

**DDIF\$\_PGL\_PROTOTYPE****Encoding: string**

An optional page prototype item that specifies the label of the generic page description from which the layout being defined was derived. Any objects other than galleys in the page frame of the prototype definition are imaged in the new page layout. This item references the DDIF\$\_PGD\_LABEL item.

**DDIF\$\_PGL\_CONTENT****Encoding: handle of a DDIF\$\_SEG aggregate**

An optional page content item that must represent a frame whose origin is located at the lower lefthand corner of the page.

The DDIF\$\_PGL\_CONTENT item contains the handle of a DDIF\$\_SEG aggregate containing the page content. Page content can reference definitions in the document content, but the document content cannot reference definitions in the page content. All page content coordinates are relative to the page coordinate system, but frames can be nested in the page content.



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## DDIF\$\_PGS—Page Select

The page selection aggregate consists of one or more pages, one of which is selected based on the current formatting state. Each page selection aggregate consists of a pointer to a page in the list of page layouts, and the criteria that cause that particular page in the set to be selected. The DDIF\$\_PGS aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_PGD\_DESC.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
PageSet	Figure B-115
PageLayout	Figure B-116

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## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_PGS_PAGE_SIDE_CRITERIA	Enumeration
DDIF\$_PGS_SELECT_PAGE_LAYOUT_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_PGS_SELECT_PAGE_LAYOUT	Variable

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### DDIF\$\_PGS\_SIDE\_CRITERIA

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_LEFT_PAGE	Used for left-hand pages when two pages are side by side. A page set that contains a left page must also contain a right page, and cannot contain a page specified as either page.
DDIF\$K_RIGHT_PAGE	Used for right-hand pages when two pages are side by side. A page set that contains a right page must also contain a left page, and cannot contain a page specified as either page.
DDIF\$K_EITHER_PAGE	The same page description is used for either left or right pages.

A page-side criteria item that specifies the criteria for the side of the page that must be satisfied to use this page layout description. The default is DDIF\$K\_EITHER\_PAGE.



### ***DDIF\$\_PGS\_SELECT\_PAGE\_LAYOUT\_C***

***Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:***

**DDIF\$K\_SELECT\_BY\_LABEL**

Selects a page layout by specifying the label. In this case, the DDIF\$\_PGS\_SELECT\_PAGE\_LAYOUT item is encoded as a string.

**DDIF\$K\_SELECT\_BY\_DEFN**

Selects a page layout by specifying its definition. In this case, the DDIF\$\_PGS\_SELECT\_PAGE\_LAYOUT item is encoded as the handle of a DDIF\$\_PGL aggregate.

A select page layout indicator that indicates whether the selected page layout is specified by label or by definition.

### ***DDIF\$\_PGS\_SELECT\_PAGE\_LAYOUT***

***Encoding: variable***

A select page layout item that specifies the selected page layout. This item references the DDIF\$\_PGL\_LAYOUT ID item.



## DDIF\$\_PHD

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### DDIF\$\_PHD—Path Definition

The path definition aggregate models the description of a composite path for reference within the assigned scope. The DDIF\$\_PHD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SGA\_PATH\_DEFNS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
PathDefn	Figure B-83
CompositePath	Figure B-84
NamedValueList	Figure B-78

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### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_PHD_NUMBER	Integer
DDIF\$_PHD_DESCRIPTION	Sequence of DDIF\$_PTH aggregates
DDIF\$_PHD_PRIVATE_DATA	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_PHD\_NUMBER**

##### **Encoding: integer**

A path number item that specifies a number by which the defined path is referenced from within the scope of the definition. This item is referenced by the DDIF\$\_PTH\_REFERENCE item.

#### **DDIF\$\_PHD\_DESCRIPTION**

##### **Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_PTH aggregates**

A path description item that specifies the composite path being defined. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PTH aggregate.

#### **DDIF\$\_PHD\_PRIVATE\_DATA**

##### **Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates**

An optional path private data item that specifies the private data associated with the definition. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PVT aggregate.



## DDIF\$\_PTD—Pattern Definition

The pattern definition aggregate models the description of any type of pattern. The DDIF\$\_PTD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SGA\_PATTERN\_DEFNS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
Color	Figure B-43
RGB	Figure B-44
PatternDefn	Figure B-89
StandardPattern	Figure B-90

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_PTD_NUMBER	Integer
DDIF\$_PTD_DEFN_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_PTD_SOL_COLOR_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_PTD_SOL_COLOR_R	Single-precision floating-point
DDIF\$_PTD_SOL_COLOR_G	Single-precision floating-point
DDIF\$_PTD_SOL_COLOR_B	Single-precision floating-point
DDIF\$_PTD_PAT_NUMBER	Integer
DDIF\$_PTD_PAT_COLORS	Array of type integer
DDIF\$_PTD_RAS_PATTERN	Handle of DDIF\$_IDU aggregate
DDIF\$_PTD_PRIVATE_DATA	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_PTD\_NUMBER**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A pattern number item that specifies a number by which the pattern is referenced. Any integer may be used as a pattern number. However, the numbers 0 through 63 have predefined values, which are described in Appendix A. These predefined patterns may be overwritten with new definitions, if desired.



## DDIF\$\_PTD

### **DDIF\$\_PTD\_DEFN\_C**

**Encoding:** enumeration; valid values are as follows:

DDIF\$K_SOLID_COLOR	Indicates a predefined solid fill pattern, assigned a single color. If this value is specified, you must supply values for the item DDIF\$_PTD_SOL_COLOR_C.
DDIF\$K_STANDARD_PATTERN	Indicates a reference to a standard pattern and a color map for it. The color map is defined in terms of previously defined solid patterns. If this value is specified, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$_PTD_PAT_NUMBER and DDIF\$_PTD_PAT_COLORS.
DDIF\$K_RASTER_PATTERN	Indicates an image data unit that represents the pattern. If this value is specified, you must supply a value for the item DDIF\$_PTD_RAS_PATTERN.

A pattern definition indicator that selects the definition of the pattern as either a solid color or a standard pattern.

### **DDIF\$\_PTD\_SOL\_COLOR\_C**

**Encoding:** enumeration; valid values are as follows:

DDIF\$K_RGB_COLOR	Indicates that red/green/blue colors are available. If you specify this color type, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$_PTD_SOL_COLOR_R through DDIF\$_PTD_SOL_COLOR_B.
DDIF\$K_TRANSPARENCY	Indicates that colors are not available. If you specify this color type, you should not supply any values for the additional background color items.

An optional solid color indicator that must be completed if DDIF\$\_PTD\_DEFN\_C was specified as DDIF\$K\_SOLID\_COLOR.

### **DDIF\$\_PTD\_SOL\_COLOR\_R**

**Encoding:** single-precision floating-point

A red intensity item that indicates the level of red intensity. This value can be in the range of 0.0 to 1.0.

### **DDIF\$\_PTD\_SOL\_COLOR\_G**

**Encoding:** single-precision floating-point

A green intensity item that indicates the level of green intensity. This value can be in the range of 0.0 to 1.0.

### **DDIF\$\_PTD\_SOL\_COLOR\_B**

**Encoding:** single-precision floating-point

A blue intensity item that indicates the level of blue intensity. This value can be in the range of 0.0 to 1.0.

### **DDIF\$\_PTD\_PAT\_NUMBER**

**Encoding:** integer

A standard pattern number item that must be completed if DDIF\$\_PTD\_DEFN\_C was specified as DDIF\$K\_STANDARD\_PATTERN. This item specifies the number of a standard pattern selected from the available patterns. The standard patterns consist of pixel masks. Pixels are imaged in the indicated pattern color, according to the pixel values.



Standard pattern numbers run from 3 to 63. In the list of predefined patterns in Appendix A, patterns numbered from 3 to 63 reference the corresponding standard patterns using black and white as the pattern colors.

**DDIF\$\_PTD\_PAT\_COLORS**

**Encoding:** *array of type integer*

A pattern colors item that must be completed if DDIF\$\_PTD\_DEFN\_C was specified as DDIF\$K\_STANDARD\_PATTERN. This item specifies a sequence of colors that form the color map for the pattern mask.

The sequence of colors models an array in which the color of each entry maps to the number formed by the corresponding bit pattern in the pattern definition. A single bit-plane pattern mask has two colors, while a two-plane pattern has four. The significance of bits in the bit plane is specified along with the standard pattern definitions.

**DDIF\$\_PTD\_RAS\_PATTERN**

**Encoding:** *handle of a DDIF\$\_IDU aggregate*

A raster pattern item that must be completed if DDIF\$\_PTD\_DEFN\_C was specified as DDIF\$K\_RASTER\_PATTERN. This item specifies the image data unit that represents the pattern. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_IDU aggregate.

**DDIF\$\_PTD\_PRIVATE\_DATA**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates*

An optional pattern private data item that specifies the private data associated with the definition. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PVT aggregate.



## DDIF\$\_PTH—Composite Path

A composite path type defines an arbitrary path as a sequence of other path types (polylines, arcs, cubic Béziers, and other composite paths). A composite path is represented as a sequence of DDIF\$\_PTH aggregates. The DDIF\$\_PTH aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_FAS\_PATH, DDIF\$\_GLY\_OUTLINE, DDIF\$\_PHD\_DESCRIPTION, DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRM\_OUTLINE, and DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRM\_CLIPPING,

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
AngleRef	Figure B-67
Measurement	Figure B-68
XCoordinate	Figure B-73
YCoordinate	Figure B-74
PathNumber	Figure B-81
CompositePath	Figure B-84
ArcPath	Figure B-85
CubicBezierPath	Figure B-86
PolyLinePath	Figure B-88

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_PTH_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_PTH_LIN_PATH_C	Array of type measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_PTH_LIN_PATH	Array of type variable
DDIF\$_PTH_BEZ_PATH_C	Array of type measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_PTH_BEZ_PATH	Array of type variable
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_CENTER_X_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_CENTER_X	Variable
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_CENTER_Y_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_CENTER_Y	Variable
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_RADIUS_X_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_RADIUS_X	Variable
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_RADIUS_DELTA_Y_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_RADIUS_DELTA_Y	Variable
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_START_C	AngleRef enumeration



Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_START	Variable
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_EXTENT_C	AngleRef enumeration
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_EXTENT	Variable
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_ROTATION_C	AngleRef enumeration
DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_ROTATION	Variable
DDIF\$_PTH_REFERENCE	Integer

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### DDIF\$\_PTH\_C

**Encoding:** enumeration; valid values are as follows:

DDIF\$_K_PATH_LINE	Indicates a polyline component of the path. If you specify this value, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$_PTH_LIN_PATH_C through DDIF\$_PTH_LIN_PATH.
DDIF\$_K_PATH_BEZIER	Indicates a cubic Bézier component of the path. If you specify this value, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$_PTH_BEZ_PATH_C through DDIF\$_PTH_BEZ_PATH.
DDIF\$_K_PATH_ARC	Indicates an arc component of the path. If you specify this value, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_CENTER_X_C through DDIF\$_PTH_ARC_ROTATION.
DDIF\$_K_PATH_REFERENCE	Indicates a reference to a defined component of the path. If you specify this value, you must supply a value for the item DDIF\$_PTH_REFERENCE.

A path indicator that indicates the type of path component being defined.

### DDIF\$\_PTH\_LIN\_PATH\_C

**Encoding:** array of type measurement enumeration

A line path indicator that specifies whether the layout of the polyline is specified as a variable or constant value.

### DDIF\$\_PTH\_LIN\_PATH

**Encoding:** array of type variable

A line path item that lists the control points of the polyline.

The points of the polyline are stored in an array in a repeating **x,y**-pair format. For example, if you are storing values in this item, the first value you specify must be the **x** position of the first control point; the second value must be the **y** position of the first control point, and so on. Because these points are stored in an array, you must increment the aggregate index associated with the array each time you read or write a control point. The initial aggregate index value is 0.

Note that each coordinate is relative to the frame in which it is being rendered.



## DDIF\$\_PTH

### **DDIF\$\_PTH\_BEZ\_PATH\_C**

**Encoding:** *array of type measurement enumeration*

A curve path indicator that specifies whether the layout of the curve is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_PTH\_BEZ\_PATH**

**Encoding:** *array of type variable*

A curve path item that contains the **x,y** pairs that define the control points of the curve.

The points of the curve are stored in an array in a repeating **x,y**-pair format. For example, if you are storing values in this item, the first value you specify must be the **x** position of the first control point; the second value must be the **y** position of the first control point, and so on. Because these points are stored in an array, you must increment the aggregate index associated with the array each time you read or write a control point. The initial aggregate index value is 0.

### **DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_CENTER\_X\_C**

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

An arc center **x** indicator that indicates whether the **x**-coordinate of the center of the circle of which this arc is a part is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_CENTER\_X**

**Encoding:** *variable*

An arc center **x** item that specifies the **x**-coordinate of the center of the circle of which this arc is a part.

### **DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_CENTER\_Y\_C**

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

An arc center **y** indicator that indicates whether the **y**-coordinate of the center of the circle of which this arc is a part is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_CENTER\_Y**

**Encoding:** *variable*

An arc center **y** item that specifies the **y**-coordinate of the center of the circle of which this arc is a part.

### **DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_RADIUS\_X\_C**

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

An arc radius **x** indicator that indicates whether the **x** radius of the arc is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_RADIUS\_X**

**Encoding:** *variable*

An arc radius **x** item that specifies the distance from the center of the arc to the perimeter of the arc as measured along the **x**-axis.

### **DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_RADIUS\_DELTA\_Y\_C**

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

An arc radius delta **y** indicator that indicates whether the delta **y** radius of the arc is specified as a variable or constant value.



**DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_RADIUS\_DELTA\_Y****Encoding: variable**

An arc radius delta y item that specifies the length difference between the y radius and the x radius (for example, if the arc is the arc of an ellipse). The default value for this item is 0.

**DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_START\_C****Encoding: AngleRef enumeration**

An arc start indicator that indicates whether the starting angle of the arc is specified as a variable or constant value.

**DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_START****Encoding: variable**

An arc start item that specifies the angle at which the arc is begun. The default value for this item is 0.

Angles are measured in degrees counterclockwise starting from the positive x axis.

**DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_EXTENT\_C****Encoding: AngleRef enumeration**

An arc extent indicator that indicates whether the extent of the arc is specified as a variable or constant value.

**DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_EXTENT****Encoding: variable**

An arc extent item that is added to the arc start angle to determine the end of the arc. The default value for this item is 360 degrees.

**DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_ROTATION\_C****Encoding: AngleRef enumeration**

An arc rotation indicator that indicates whether the angle of rotation of the arc is specified as a variable or as a constant value.

**DDIF\$\_PTH\_ARC\_ROTATION****Encoding: variable**

An arc rotation item that specifies the angle of rotation of the entire arc relative to the coordinate system. (This item is usually specified for elliptical arcs.) The default value for this item is 0 degrees.

**DDIF\$\_PTH\_REFERENCE****Encoding: integer**

A path reference item that provides a reference to a defined component of the path, which is itself a composite path. This item references the DDIF\$\_PHD\_NUMBER item.



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## DDIF\$\_PVT—Private Content

Private data is defined as compound document semantics that are restricted either to a particular document processing implementation, or to a set of related implementations that support identical private encodings. The private content aggregate lets you specify private data in your document. The DDIF\$\_PVT content aggregate is referenced by these parent aggregate items:

- DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE
- DDIF\$\_CTD\_PRIVATE\_DATA
- DDIF\$\_DHD\_PRIVATE\_DATA
- DDIF\$\_FTD\_PRIVATE\_DATA
- DDIF\$\_IDU\_PRIVATE\_CODING\_ATTR
- DDIF\$\_IDU\_COMPRESSION\_PARAMS
- DDIF\$\_LG1\_PRIVATE\_DATA
- DDIF\$\_LSD\_PRIVATE\_DATA
- DDIF\$\_PGD\_PRIVATE\_DATA
- DDIF\$\_PGL\_CONTENT
- DDIF\$\_PHD\_PRIVATE\_DATA
- DDIF\$\_PTD\_PRIVATE\_DATA
- DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT
- DDIF\$\_SGA\_PRIVATE\_DATA
- DDIF\$\_SGA\_CPTFNC\_PARAMETERS
- DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_PRIVATE\_DATA

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ValueData	Figure B-77
Reference	Figure B-91

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## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_PVT_NAME	String
DDIF\$_PVT_DATA_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_PVT_DATA	Variable



Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_PVT_REFERENCE_ERF_INDEX	Integer

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_PVT\_NAME**

**Encoding:** *string*

A value name item that uniquely identifies the value.

### **DDIF\$\_PVT\_DATA\_C**

**Encoding:** *enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_VALUE_BOOLEAN	Indicates a Boolean value. In this case, the DDIF\$_PVT_DATA item is encoded as a type Boolean.
DDIF\$K_VALUE_INTEGER	Indicates an integer value. In this case, the DDIF\$_PVT_DATA item is encoded as an integer.
DDIF\$K_VALUE_TEXT	Indicates a text string value. In this case, the DDIF\$_PVT_DATA item is encoded as an array of type character string.
DDIF\$K_VALUE_GENERAL	Indicates a stream of bytes in any format. In this case, the DDIF\$_PVT_DATA item is encoded as a string.
DDIF\$K_VALUE_REFERENCE	Indicates a data value that is a reference to a segment in the document or a segment in another document. In this case, the DDIF\$_PVT_DATA item is encoded as a string. For this case, DDIF\$_PVT_REFERENCE_ERF_INDEX must also be specified.
DDIF\$K_VALUE_LIST	Indicates a list of data values such as the above. In this case, the DDIF\$_PVT_DATA item is encoded as a sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates. The value list encoding is defined to be solely a sequence of data. In the nested DDIF\$_PVT aggregates, therefore, the DDIF\$_PVT_NAME item is not written to the output stream.
DDIF\$K_VALUE_EXTERNAL	Indicates a data value that is represented in a syntax. In this case, the DDIF\$_PVT_DATA item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DDIF\$_EXT.

A value data indicator that indicates the type of data that has been named.

### **DDIF\$\_PVT\_DATA**

**Encoding:** *variable*

A value data item that specifies the data value of the specified type.

### **DDIF\$\_PVT\_REFERENCE\_ERF\_INDEX**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An external reference index item that specifies an index into a list of external references. This item references the DDIF\$\_DHD\_EXTERNAL\_REFERENCES item.



## DDIF\$\_RCD

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### DDIF\$\_RCD—Record Definition

The record definition aggregate defines a record structure that consists of one or more primitive data types, expressed as references to variables. Records are used in the calculation of computed content items, such as tables of figures and indexes. The DDIF\$\_RCD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SGB\_RCD\_LIST.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
RecordDefn	Figure B-112

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### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_RCD_TYPE	String
DDIF\$_RCD_TAG	String
DDIF\$_RCD_CONTENTS	Array of type string

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_RCD\_TYPE**

**Encoding:** *string*

A record type item that specifies the record type that will be applied to the variable when it is displayed.

#### **DDIF\$\_RCD\_TAG**

**Encoding:** *string*

A record tag item that specifies an identifier that indicates which segments within the scope of this record definition cause the creation of a data record of this type.

#### **DDIF\$\_RCD\_CONTENTS**

**Encoding:** *array of type string*

A record contents item that specifies the variables of the record. Each variable name and its value at the segment in question become part of the record.



## DDIF\$\_RGB—Image Lookup Table Entry

The image (RGB) lookup table entry aggregate provides a method for creating a sequence of lookup table entries, where each entry describes a lookup table index that corresponds to the pixel that it maps. The DDIF\$\_RGB aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SGA\_LOOKUP\_TABLES.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
RGB	Figure B-44

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_RGB_LUT_INDEX	Integer
DDIF\$_RGB_RED_VALUE	Single-precision floating-point
DDIF\$_RGB_GREEN_VALUE	Single-precision floating-point
DDIF\$_RGB_BLUE_VALUE	Single-precision floating-point

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_RGB\_LUT\_INDEX**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A lookup table index item that specifies the integer value of the lookup-table-mapped pixel. This value can range between 0 and  $2^{16} - 1$ .

#### **DDIF\$\_RGB\_RED\_VALUE**

**Encoding:** *single-precision floating-point*

A lookup table red value item that specifies the red intensity value for the lookup-table-mapped pixel. This item has a value between 0.0 and 1.0.

#### **DDIF\$\_RGB\_GREEN\_VALUE**

**Encoding:** *single-precision floating-point*

A lookup table green value item that specifies the green intensity value for the lookup-table-mapped pixel. This item has a value between 0.0 and 1.0.

#### **DDIF\$\_RGB\_BLUE\_VALUE**

**Encoding:** *single-precision floating-point*

A lookup table blue value item that specifies the blue intensity value for the lookup-table-mapped pixel. This item has a value between 0.0 and 1.0.



## DDIF\$\_SEG—Document Segment

The content of a document is contained in a single segment called the **root segment**. The root segment, in turn, contains zero or more content segments or elements, including (but not restricted to) text, graphics, images, galley layout, and nested segments. Each individual content segment aggregate type is discussed in a separate section of this chapter.

The standard content aggregates specify the basic contents of a document, including text, graphics, and images. Each of these content types can be presented on a video display or hardcopy device. The presentation style for the document content is governed by the presentation attributes specified for the segment in which the various aggregates are contained. By grouping the various aggregates in segments, you can create larger units (for example, paragraphs of text).

The DDIF\$\_SEG aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE, DDIF\$\_DDF\_CONTENT, DDIF\$\_PGL\_CONTENT, and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
BeginSegment	Figure B-11
SegmentAttributes	Figure B-92

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_SEG_ID	String
DDIF\$_SEG_USER_LABEL	Array of type character string
DDIF\$_SEG_SEGMENT_TYPE	String
DDIF\$_SEG_SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES	Handle of DDIF\$_SGA aggregate
DDIF\$_SEG_GENERIC_LAYOUT	Handle of DDIF\$_LG1 aggregate
DDIF\$_SEG_SPECIFIC_LAYOUT	Handle of DDIF\$_LS1 aggregate
DDIF\$_SEG_CONTENT	Sequence of content

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SEG\_ID**

#### **Encoding: string**

An optional segment identifier that identifies the segment for reference from other segments.



References to labeled segments are not limited to those segments nested under the labeled segment; labeled segments can be referenced from any segment in the document and from other documents. Note that segments should be labeled only if they are referenced. This item is referenced by the DDIF\$\_CTD\_EXTERNAL\_TARGET item and by the DDIF\$\_TYD\_PARENT item.

#### **DDIF\$\_SEG\_USER\_LABEL**

**Encoding:** *array of type character string*

An optional segment user label item that specifies the user-assigned name of the particular segment of content. This string is only for use by the user; it cannot be used to reference the segment from other segments. A typical use of a user label would be to allow users to name graphic objects and manipulate them by name.

#### **DDIF\$\_SEG\_SEGMENT\_TYPE**

**Encoding:** *string*

An optional segment type item that references a segment type definition in the segment attributes of a parent segment or in the style guide.

This string is equivalent to the string specified by the DDIF\$\_TYD\_LABEL item in the type definition (DDIF\$\_TYD) aggregate. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_TYD aggregate. Note that when a segment references a segment type, it acquires the attributes bound to the segment type. However, attribute values already defined by the DDIF\$\_SEG\_SPECIFIC\_ATTRIBUTES item are never replaced by attributes of the segment type.

#### **DDIF\$\_SEG\_SPECIFIC\_ATTRIBUTES**

**Encoding:** *handle of a DDIF\$\_SGA aggregate*

An optional segment attribute item that binds presentation and processing attributes to the segment, and defines generic types and content for reference from nested segments. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_SGA aggregate.

#### **DDIF\$\_SEG\_GENERIC\_LAYOUT**

**Encoding:** *handle of a DDIF\$\_LG1 aggregate*

An optional segment generic layout item that specifies an element of generic layout for the segment. (For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_LG1 aggregate.) Note that this item can only be specified on the root segment of a document. Generic layout descriptions placed on segments other than the root segment are ignored.

#### **DDIF\$\_SEG\_SPECIFIC\_LAYOUT**

**Encoding:** *handle of a DDIF\$\_LS1 aggregate*

An optional segment specific layout item that specifies an element of specific layout for the segment. (For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_LS1 aggregate.) Note that this item can only be specified on the root segment of a document. Specific layout descriptions placed on segments other than the root segment are ignored.

#### **DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT**

**Encoding:** *sequence of any of the following aggregates:*

DDIF\$\_ARC

DDIF\$\_BEZ

DDIF\$\_CRF

DDIF\$\_EXT

DDIF\$\_FAS

DDIF\$\_GLY



## DDIF\$\_SEG

DDIF\$_GTX	DDIF\$_HRD	DDIF\$_HRV
DDIF\$_IMG	DDIF\$_LIN	DDIF\$_PVT
DDIF\$_SEG	DDIF\$_SFT	DDIF\$_SFV
DDIF\$_TXT		

An optional segment content item that specifies the content of the segment. The DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT item contains the handle of the first aggregate in the sequence of content aggregates.



## DDIF\$\_SFT—Soft Directive

The soft directive content aggregate specifies a directive that is inserted into the document by some application. All directives are restricted to the \$T (text) content category. The DDIF\$\_SFT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FormattingPrimitive	Figure B-18
Directive	Figure B-20

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_SFT_DIRECTIVE	Enumeration

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### DDIF\$\_SFT\_DIRECTIVE

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_DIR_NEW_PAGE	Begins a new page.
DDIF\$K_DIR_NEW_LINE	Begins a new line of text.
DDIF\$K_DIR_NEW_GALLEY	Begins a new layout galley (such as a column). Software that does not support galley layout interprets the new galley directive as a new page.
DDIF\$K_DIR_TAB	Moves the horizontal text position to the next tab stop.
DDIF\$K_DIR_SPACE	Is treated as a space in the current font. The space directive is usually soft, and is used to indicate that software has inserted a space between wrapped lines.
DDIF\$K_DIR_HYPHEN_NEW_LINE	Specifies that the line break is preceded by a hyphen. This directive is typically soft, and is used to indicate that software has inserted a hyphen at the place where it broke the line.



## DDIF\$\_SFT

DDIF\$K\_DIR\_WORD\_BREAK\_POINT

Identifies an embedded point at which a word may be broken, if need be, for justification.

DDIF\$K\_DIR\_LEADERS

Inserts leader characters according to the current leader attributes. A leader directive is treated like a space during justification, except that leader characters are inserted instead of space. The rendering of leaders is controlled by the current leader attributes and other text attributes.

DDIF\$K\_DIR\_BACKSPACE

Specifies that the first character following this directive should be centered over the last character imaged.

DDIF\$K\_NULL

Suppresses the inheritance of the initial-directive element of layout attributes. This directive has no effect on imaging or processing.

DDIF\$K\_DIR\_NO\_HYPHEN\_WORD

Suppresses hyphenation until the next space character or space directive is encountered.

A soft directive item that specifies the type of soft directive (for example, a software-inserted page break) to insert in the document.



## DDIF\$\_SFV—Soft Value Directive

The soft value directive content aggregate is a soft directive that has a parametric value. The DDIF\$\_SFV aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FormattingPrimitive	Figure B-18
ValueDirective	Figure B-19
EscapementDirective	Figure B-21
VariableReset	Figure B-22
Escapement	Figure B-47
Ratio	Figure B-70

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_SFV_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SFV_ESC_RATIO_N	Integer
DDIF\$_SFV_ESC_RATIO_D	Integer
DDIF\$_SFV_ESC_CONSTANT_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SFV_ESC_CONSTANT	Variable
DDIF\$_SFV_RESET_VARIABLE	String
DDIF\$_SFV_RESET_VALUE_C	Expression enumeration
DDIF\$_SFV_RESET_VALUE	Variable

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### DDIF\$\_SFV\_C

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_DIR_ESCAPEMENT	Indicates an escapement directive that specifies the relative or constant distance by which to increment the current text position. If you specify this value, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$_SFV_ESC_RATIO_N through DDIF\$_SFV_ESC_CONSTANT.
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## DDIF\$\_SFV

### DDIF\$\_K\_DIR\_VARIABLE\_RESET

Indicates a variable reset directive that specifies a directive to reset the value of the specified variable. If you specify this value, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$\_SFV\_RESET\_VARIABLE through DDIF\$\_SFV\_RESET\_VALUE.

A soft value directive indicator that specifies whether the soft value directive is an escapement directive or a variable reset directive.

### DDIF\$\_SFV\_ESC\_RATIO\_N

**Encoding:** *integer*

An escapement ratio numerator item that specifies the magnitude of a ratio, which multiplies the em-space width for the current font. The width of an em space is often the same as the width of the capital letter M, but this depends on the font. The default value is 1, if this item is missing and if the numerator is present.

If both the numerator and the denominator are not specified, the ratio is not the default value, but is instead considered optionally absent.

### DDIF\$\_SFV\_ESC\_RATIO\_D

**Encoding:** *integer*

An escapement ratio denominator item that specifies the units of precision used in the ratio. The default value is 100, if the item is missing and if the numerator is present.

If both the numerator and the denominator are not specified, the ratio is not the default value, but is instead considered optionally absent.

### DDIF\$\_SFV\_ESC\_CONSTANT\_C

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

An escapement constant indicator that indicates whether the escapement constant is specified as a variable or constant value.

### DDIF\$\_SFV\_ESC\_CONSTANT

**Encoding:** *variable*

An escapement constant item that specifies the constant measurement to be used as an escapement.

### DDIF\$\_SFV\_RESET\_VARIABLE

**Encoding:** *string*

A reset variable item that specifies the label of the variable to be reset by the soft value directive.

### DDIF\$\_SFV\_RESET\_VALUE\_C

**Encoding:** *expression enumeration*

A reset value indicator that indicates whether the soft value directive reset value is specified as a variable or constant value.

### DDIF\$\_SFV\_RESET\_VALUE

**Encoding:** *variable*

A reset value item that specifies the new value of the variable.



## DDIF\$\_SGA—Segment Attributes

The segment attributes aggregate defines the presentation and processing characteristics of a segment of document content. The DDIF\$\_SGA aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SEG\_SPECIFIC\_ATTRIBUTES.

The items in the DDIF\$\_SGA aggregate are described in the following logical groups:

- General segment attribute items
- Computed content attribute items
- Structure items
- A language attribute item
- Legend items
- Measurement items
- An alternate presentation item
- Layout items
- A font definitions item
- A pattern definitions item
- A path definitions item
- A line-style definitions item
- A content definitions item
- A type definitions item
- Text attribute items
- Line attribute items
- Marker attribute items
- A galley attribute item
- Image attribute items
- Image space items
- Frame items
- An item-change-list item

Each of these items, or groups of items, is discussed in the following sections.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams and to the following subsections for nested syntax references:

Syntax	Location
SegmentAttributes	Figure B-92



## DDIF\$\_SGA

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
<b>General Segment</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_PRIVATE_DATA	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates
DDIF\$_SGA_CONTENT_STREAMS	Array of type string
DDIF\$_SGA_CONTENT_CATEGORY	String with <b>add-info</b>
DDIF\$_SGA_SEGMENT_TAGS	Array of type string with <b>add-info</b>
DDIF\$_SGA_BINDING_DEFNS	Sequence of DDIF\$_SGB aggregates
<b>Computed content</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_COMPUTE_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_CPTCPY_TARGET	String
DDIF\$_SGA_CPTCPY_ERF_INDEX	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_CPTVAR_VARIABLE	String
DDIF\$_SGA_CPTXRF_TARGET	String
DDIF\$_SGA_CPTXRF_ERF_INDEX	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_CPTXRF_VARIABLE	String
DDIF\$_SGA_CPTFNC_NAME	String
DDIF\$_SGA_CPTFNC_PARAMETERS	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates
<b>Structure</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_STRUCTURE_DESC_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_STRUCTURE_DESC	Sequence of DDIF\$_OCC aggregates
<b>Language</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_LANGUAGE	Integer
<b>Legend</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_LEGEND_UNIT_N	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_LEGEND_UNIT_D	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_LEGEND_UNIT_NAME	Array of type character string
<b>Measurement</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_UNITS_PER_MEASURE	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_UNIT_NAME	Array of type character string
<b>Alternative</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_ALT_PRESENTATION	Array of type character string
<b>Layout</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYOUT_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYGLY_WRAP	Handle of DDIF\$_LW1 aggregate
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYGLY_LAYOUT	Handle of DDIF\$_LL1 aggregate
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYPTH_PATH	Sequence of DDIF\$_PTH aggregates



Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYPTH_FORMAT	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYPTH_ORIENTATION_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYPTH_ORIENTATION	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYPTH_H_ALIGN	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYPTH_V_ALIGN	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYREL_H_RATIO_N	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYREL_H_RATIO_D	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYREL_H_CONSTANT_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYREL_H_CONSTANT	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYREL_V_RATIO_N	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYREL_V_RATIO_D	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYREL_V_CONSTANT_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYREL_V_CONSTANT	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_LAYPOS_TEXT_POSITION	Enumeration
<b>Definitions</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_BINDING_DEFNS	Sequence of DDIF\$_SGB aggregates
DDIF\$_SGA_FONT_DEFNS	Sequence of DDIF\$_FTD aggregates
DDIF\$_SGA_PATTERN_DEFNS	Sequence of DDIF\$_PTD aggregates
DDIF\$_SGA_PATH_DEFNS	Sequence of DDIF\$_PHD aggregates
DDIF\$_SGA_LINE_STYLE_DEFNS	Sequence of DDIF\$_LSD aggregates
DDIF\$_SGA_CONTENT_DEFNS	Sequence of DDIF\$_CTD aggregates
DDIF\$_SGA_TYPE_DEFNS	Sequence of DDIF\$_TYD aggregates
<b>Text</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_MASK_PATTERN	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_FONT	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_RENDITION	Array of type enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_HEIGHT_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_HEIGHT	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_SET_SIZE_N	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_SET_SIZE_D	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_DIRECTION	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_DEC_ALIGNMENT	Array of type character string
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_LEADER_SPACE_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_LEADER_SPACE	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_LEADER_BULLET	Character string
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_LEADER_ALIGN	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_LEADER_STYLE	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_TXT_PAIR_KERNING	Boolean



## DDIF\$\_SGA

Item Name	Item Encoding
<b>Line</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_WIDTH_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_WIDTH	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_STYLE	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_PATTERN_SIZE_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_PATTERN_SIZE	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_MASK_PATTERN	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_END_START	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_END_FINISH	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_END_SIZE_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_END_SIZE	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_JOIN	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_MITER_LIMIT_N	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_MITER_LIMIT_D	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_LIN_INTERIOR_PATTERN	Integer
<b>Marker</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_MKR_STYLE	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_MKR_MASK_PATTERN	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_MKR_SIZE_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_MKR_SIZE	Variable
<b>Galley</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_GLY_ATTRIBUTES	Handle of DDIF\$_GLA aggregate
<b>Image</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_PRIVATE_DATA	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_PIXEL_PATH	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_LINE_PROGRESSION	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_PP_PIXEL_DIST	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_LP_PIXEL_DIST	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_BRT_POLARITY	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_GRID_TYPE	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_SPECTRAL_MAPPING	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_LOOKUP_TABLES_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_LOOKUP_TABLES	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_COMP_WAVELENGTH_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_COMP_WAVELENGTH	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_COMP_SPACE_ORG	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_PLANES_PER_PIXEL	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_PLANE_SIGNIF	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_NUMBER_OF_COMP	Integer
DDIF\$_SGA_IMG_BITS_PER_COMP	Array of type integer



## DDIF\$\_SGA

Item Name	Item Encoding
<b>Frame</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_FRM_FLAGS	Longword
DDIF\$_SGA_FRM_BOX_LL_X_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_FRM_BOX_LL_X	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_FRM_BOX_LL_Y_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_FRM_BOX_LL_Y	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_FRM_BOX_UR_X_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_FRM_BOX_UR_X	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_FRM_BOX_UR_Y_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_FRM_BOX_UR_Y	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_FRM_OUTLINE	Sequence of DDIF\$_PTH aggregates
DDIF\$_SGA_FRM_CLIPPING	Sequence of DDIF\$_PTH aggregates
DDIF\$_SGA_FRM_POSITION_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_FRMFXD_POSITION_X_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_FRMFXD_POSITION_X	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_FRMFXD_POSITION_Y_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_FRMFXD_POSITION_Y	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_FRMINL_BASE_OFFSET_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_FRMINL_BASE_OFFSET	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_FRMGly_VERTICAL	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_FRMGly_HORIZONTAL	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_FRMMAR_BASE_OFFSET_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_FRMMAR_BASE_OFFSET	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_FRMMAR_NEAR_OFFSET_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_FRMMAR_NEAR_OFFSET	Variable
DDIF\$_SGA_FRMMAR_HORIZONTAL	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGA_FRM_TRANSFORM	Sequence of DDIF\$_TRN aggregates
<b>Item change</b>	
DDIF\$_SGA_ITEM_CHANGE_LIST	Item change list



## DDIF\$\_SGA

### General Segment Attributes

---

## General Segment Attributes

General segment attributes specify any attributes that can be generally applied to a segment.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
SegmentAttributes	Figure B-92

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_PRIVATE\_DATA**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates*

An optional private attributes item that specifies any product-specific attributes for the segment. (For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PVT aggregate.) No initial private attributes are defined.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_CONTENT\_STREAMS**

**Encoding:** *array of type string*

An optional content streams item that specifies the content streams to which the segment content belongs. The initial content stream is "\$DB", which denotes the document body. Other tags denoting content streams in layout that are registered in the DDIF Standard are the following:

\$TOC	Table of contents stream
\$IX	Index content stream
\$FN	Footnote stream
\$MN	Margin note stream
\$EN	End note stream

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_CONTENT\_CATEGORY**

**Encoding:** *string with add-info*

An optional content category item that indicates the category of content, such as text (\$T), graphics (\$2D), or image (\$I), to which the content of the segment belongs. **Add-info** can take the following values:

DDIF\$K_PRIVATE_CATEGORY	The content is nonstandard or was standardized after the release of the CDA Toolkit.
DDIF\$K_I_CATEGORY	The content is of the image (\$I) category.
DDIF\$K_2D_CATEGORY	The content is of the graphics (\$2D) category.
DDIF\$K_T_CATEGORY	The content is of the text (\$T) category.
DDIF\$K_TBL_CATEGORY	The content is of the table (\$TBL) category.
DDIF\$K_PDL_CATEGORY	The content is of the page description language (\$PDL) category.

The initial value is DDIF\$K\_T\_CATEGORY, meaning that the content category is text (\$T).



## DDIF\$\_SGA General Segment Attributes

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_SEGMENT\_TAGS**

**Encoding:** *array of type string with add-info*

An optional segment tags item that specifies tags that denote the processing characteristics of the content. **Add-info** can take the following values:

DDIF\$K_PRIVATE_TAG	The segment tag is a nonstandard tag.
DDIF\$K_CRF_TAG	The segment tag is a cross-reference (\$CRF) tag.
DDIF\$K_F_TAG	The segment tag is a figure (\$F) tag.
DDIF\$K_P_TAG	The segment tag is a paragraph (\$P) tag.
DDIF\$K_S_TAG	The segment tag is a section (\$S) tag.
DDIF\$K_I_TAG	The segment tag is an index (\$I) tag.
DDIF\$K_E_TAG	The segment tag is an emphasis (\$E) tag.
DDIF\$K_L_TAG	The segment tag is a list (\$L) tag.
DDIF\$K_LE_TAG	The segment tag is a list element (\$LE) tag.
DDIF\$K_LIT_TAG	The segment tag is a literal (\$LIT) tag.
DDIF\$K_FN_TAG	The segment tag is a footnote (\$FN) tag.
DDIF\$K_AN_TAG	The segment tag is an annotation (\$AN) tag.
DDIF\$K_LBL_TAG	The segment tag is a label (\$LBL) tag.
DDIF\$K_TTL_TAG	The segment tag is a title (\$TTL) tag.
DDIF\$K_GRP_TAG	The segment tag is a group member (\$GRP) tag.
DDIF\$K_GO_TAG	The segment tag is a graphic object (\$GO) tag.

Initially, there are no segment tags specified.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_BINDING\_DEFNS**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_SGB aggregates*

An optional segment binding item that lists the variables bound to the segment. (For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_SGB aggregate. Initially there are no segment bindings.)



## DDIF\$\_SGA

### Computed Content Attributes

---

## Computed Content Attributes

The segment attributes aggregate contains items used to control computed content attributes. The computed content attributes are specified by first selecting the type of computed content, and then specifying the appropriate information for that type.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ComputeDefn	Figure B-45

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### DDIF\$\_SGA\_COMPUTE\_C

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_COPY_COMPUTE	Indicates that the content originates from another segment in this document, or an external document, and that the content is updated only at the user's request. If you specify this computed content type, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$_SGA_CPTCPY_TARGET and DDIF\$_SGA_CPTCPY_ERF_INDEX.
DDIF\$K_REMOTE_COMPUTE	Indicates that the content originates from another segment in this document, or an external document, and that the content is updated every time it is displayed. If you specify this computed content type, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$_SGA_CPTCPY_TARGET and DDIF\$_SGA_CPTCPY_ERF_INDEX.
DDIF\$K_VARIABLE_COMPUTE	Indicates the content source as the current value that is bound to a variable by this segment or in some parent segment. If you specify this computed content type, you must supply a value for the item DDIF\$_SGA_CPTVAR_VARIABLE.
DDIF\$K_XREF_COMPUTE	Indicates the content source as the current value that is bound to a variable at the indicated target segment. If you specify this computed content type, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$_SGA_CPTXRF_TARGET through DDIF\$_SGA_CPTXRF_VARIABLE.
DDIF\$K_FUNCTION_COMPUTE	Indicates the content source as the result of some external process applied to parameters. If you specify this computed content type, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$_SGA_CPTFNC_NAME and DDIF\$_SGA_CPTFNC_PARAMETERS.

A computed content indicator that selects the type of computed content. Each of these computed content types is discussed in the following sections, along with its corresponding items.



---

## Copied and Remote Computed Content

The copied computed content is selected by specifying **DDIF\$\_SGA\_COMPUTE\_C** as **DDIF\$K\_COPY\_COMPUTE** or **DDIF\$K\_REMOTE\_COMPUTE**.

In the case of remote computed content, the same aggregate items apply. The difference is that, for copied computed content, the content of the segment is updated only at the user's request. In the case of remote content, the content of the segment is updated when the document is received.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExternalRefIndex	Figure B-58
Reference	Figure B-91

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_CPTCPY\_TARGET**

**Encoding:** *string*

A reference target item that indicates the label of the segment being referenced. If this item is not specified, the entire document is being referenced.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_CPTCPY\_ERF\_INDEX**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A reference index item that specifies an index into a list of external references stored in the document header. This item is encoded as an integer. If this item is not specified, the reference is to the current document. This item references the **DDIF\$\_DHD\_EXTERNAL\_REFERENCES** item.



## DDIF\$\_SGA

### Variable Computed Content

---

### Variable Computed Content

The variable computed content is selected by specifying DDIF\$\_SGA\_COMPUTE\_C as DDIF\$K\_VARIABLE\_COMPUTE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
VariableLabel	Figure B-61

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

**DDIF\$\_SGA\_CPTVAR\_VARIABLE**

**Encoding: string**

A variable item that specifies the name of the variable.



---

## Cross-Reference Computed Content

The cross-reference computed content is selected by specifying DDIF\$\_SGA\_COMPUTE\_C as DDIF\$K\_XREF\_COMPUTE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
CrossReference	Figure B-46

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_CPTXRF\_TARGET**

**Encoding:** *string*

A cross-reference target segment label that specifies the label by which the target segment is referenced. If you do not specify a target segment label, the document root segment is referenced.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_CPTXRF\_ERF\_INDEX**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A cross-reference index item that specifies an index into a list of external references stored in the document header. If you do not specify a value for this item, the current document is referenced.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_CPTXRF\_VARIABLE**

**Encoding:** *string*

A cross-reference variable label that specifies the name of the variable containing the value being referenced.



## DDIF\$\_SGA

### Function Computed Content

---

### Function Computed Content

The function computed content is selected by specifying DDIF\$\_SGA\_COMPUTE\_C as DDIF\$K\_FUNCTION\_COMPUTE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FunctionLink	Figure B-57

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_CPTFNC\_NAME**

**Encoding:** *string*

A function name item that specifies the name of the function, which is used in conjunction with user-preference information to uniquely identify a program that is to be invoked with the indicated parameters.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_CPTFNC\_PARAMETERS**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates*

A function parameters item that indicates the sequence of parameters required by the function. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PVT aggregate.



## Structure Description

The structure attributes specify the legal logical structure of references to segment type definitions within the segment. They describe a set of constraints placed on the ordering, the grouping, and the number of segments with type references. The structure description is initially absent—all combinations of reference are valid.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
StructureDefn	Figure B-94

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_STRUCTURE\_DESC\_C**

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_SEQUENCE_STRUCTURE	Indicates a sequence of element occurrences that are constrained to occur in the order specified. In this case, the DDIF\$_SGA_STRUCTURE_DESC item is encoded as a sequence of DDIF\$_OCC aggregates.
DDIF\$K_SET_STRUCTURE	Indicates a set of element occurrences that are <i>not</i> constrained with respect to order. In this case, the DDIF\$_SGA_STRUCTURE_DESC item is encoded as a sequence of DDIF\$_OCC aggregates.
DDIF\$K_CHOICE_STRUCTURE	Indicates a group of element occurrences from which only one can be selected. In this case, the DDIF\$_SGA_STRUCTURE_DESC item is encoded as a sequence of DDIF\$_OCC aggregates.

A structure description indicator that specifies the type of legal logical structure.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_STRUCTURE\_DESC**

*Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_OCC aggregates*

A structure description item that specifies the structure itself. This item is encoded as a sequence of DDIF\$\_OCC aggregates, regardless of which structure is selected using the DDIF\$\_SGA\_STRUCTURE\_DESC\_C item. (For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_OCC aggregate.)



## DDIF\$\_SGA

### Language Attributes

---

## Language Attributes

The language item lets you specify the natural or synthetic (programming) language of text in the segment.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
LanguageIndex	Figure B-59

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### ***DDIF\$\_SGA\_LANGUAGE***

***Encoding: integer***

An optional language item that defines the natural or synthetic (programming) language of text in the segment. This item is an index into the table of languages included in the DDIF\$\_DHD\_LANGUAGES item.

The language does not imply text direction or formatting conventions, as these are expressed by presentation and layout attributes. Instead, the language is used to select language tools such as spelling checkers. The initial language index value is 1.



---

## Legend Attributes

The legend attributes describe the world coordinate system for the content of a segment. Legend units do not affect the rendition of document content. Instead, they indicate the scale of an illustration.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
LegendUnits	Figure B-65

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_LEGEND\_UNIT\_N**

**Encoding: integer**

An optional legend unit numerator item that specifies the magnitude of the ratio of the user coordinate system to the document coordinate system. The default value of the numerator is 1.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_LEGEND\_UNIT\_D**

**Encoding: integer**

An optional legend unit denominator item that specifies the units of precision used in the ratio. The default value of the denominator is 100.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_LEGEND\_UNIT\_NAME**

**Encoding: array of type character string**

A legend unit name item that specifies the name of the user coordinate system. This item has an initial value of "inches."



## DDIF\$ \_SGA

### Measurement Attributes

---

### Measurement Attributes

The optional measurement attributes describe the coordinate system used within the segment. Measurement units always specify the number of units per inch, regardless of the nesting of segments with measurement unit declarations. The measurement attribute items specify the precision of measurements, rather than the scale of measurements. Note that measurement units specified in specific attributes are in effect for the measurements specified in subsequent attributes.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

---

Syntax	Location
MeasurementUnits	Figure B-75

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$ \_SGA \_UNITS \_PER \_MEASURE**

**Encoding: integer**

A units per measurement item that specifies the number of units per inch. This item has an initial value of 1200.

#### **DDIF\$ \_SGA \_UNIT \_NAME**

**Encoding: array of type character string**

A unit name item that specifies the name of the measurement system. This item has an initial value of BMU. The BMU is a Basic Measurement Unit that is a standard unit of measure used in DDIF and equal to 1/1200th of an inch.



---

## Alternate Presentation Attribute

The optional alternate presentation item lets you specify a string that can be presented to the user when the content of the segment cannot be displayed.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
SegmentAttributes	Figure B-92

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### ***DDIF\$\_SGA\_ALT\_PRESENTATION***

***Encoding: array of type character string***

The optional alternate presentation item contains a string that can be presented to the user when the content of the segment cannot be displayed.

This is an optional string for use with the application's error message under that particular condition. This string is initially absent.



---

## Layout Attributes

Layout attributes define how a text processor images characters along paths. DDIF defines four mechanisms for describing the layout path of text:

1. **Galley-based layout** describes the flow of text among galleys (columns and pages). The parameters used to describe galley-based layout include layout blocks, margins, page sizes, external hyphenation libraries, widow and orphan penalties, and user-specified layout directives such as *new-page*.

In galley-based layout, the location of each successive path is determined algorithmically, but the algorithm may require several passes in order to optimize white space or arrange an illustration close to its referencing text.

Layout of text content in the Text (\$T) content category is always galley based. Positional graphics text is usually path based.

2. **Path-based layout** describes the flow of text along a path. This path can be a straight line, a series of line segments, or a curve. Along the path, characters have an orientation with respect to the path itself or with respect to the frame in which they are imaged. For example, characters can be tangent to the path, or upright with respect to the frame. Path-based layout is restricted to the Graphics (\$2D) content category.

While segments that specify layout paths are not normally nested within other segments that specify a layout path, such a situation has a defined behavior: text within a segment is placed on the current path. At the end of a nested segment, the previous path is restored.

3. **Position-relative layout** describes the position of text relative to the current text position.
4. **Text-position layout** describes the position of the text as a defined character-relative position such as “superscript.”

The layout of the content is described by first selecting the type of layout and then specifying the appropriate information for that type.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextLayout	Figure B-16

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYOUT\_C

Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:

DDIF\$\_K\_GALLEY\_LAYOUT

Indicates text laid out in galleys. If you specify this layout type, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYOUTGLY\_WRAP and DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYOUTGLY\_LAYOUT.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Layout Attributes

### DDIF\$K\_PATH\_LAYOUT

Defines a path along which all strings in the segment are imaged. If you specify this layout type, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYPTH\_PATH through DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYPTH\_V\_ALIGN.

### DDIF\$K\_RELATIVE\_LAYOUT

Indicates that the text is positioned relative to the current text position. If you specify this layout type, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYREL\_H\_RATIO\_N through DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYREL\_V\_CONSTANT.

### DDIF\$K\_POSITION\_LAYOUT

Specifies the position of the segment relative to the current baseline. If you specify this layout type, you must supply a value for the item DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYPOS\_TEXT\_POSITION.

An optional layout indicator that indicates the layout type.



## **DDIF\$\_SGA**

### **Galley-Based Layout**

---

### **Galley-Based Layout**

The galley-based layout is selected by specifying DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYOUT\_C as DDIF\$\_K\_GALLEY\_LAYOUT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>Location</b>
TextLayout	Figure B-16

---

### **AGGREGATE ITEMS**

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYGLY\_WRAP**

**Encoding:** *handle of a DDIF\$\_LW1 aggregate*

An optional wrap attributes item that indicates the wrap attributes of the galley layout. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_LW1 aggregate.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYGLY\_LAYOUT**

**Encoding:** *handle of a DDIF\$\_LL1 aggregate*

An optional galley layout item that specifies the general layout attributes. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_LL1 aggregate.



## Path-Based Layout

The path-based layout is selected by specifying DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYOUT\_C as DDIF\$K\_PATH\_LAYOUT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextLayout	Figure B-16
StringLayout	Figure B-17
Format	Figure B-50
Angle	Figure B-66
RightAngle	Figure B-71

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_LAYPTH\_PATH**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$ \_PTH aggregates*

A layout path item that identifies the path along which strings are imaged. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$ \_PTH aggregate.

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_LAYPTH\_FORMAT**

**Encoding:** *enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

**DDIF\$K\_FMT\_FLUSH\_PATH\_BEGIN**

The first character is imaged at the start of the text path, and successive characters are imaged at successive positions determined by the escapement of the characters imaged. If the string layout path is shorter than the text string in this case, the path is extended tangent to the slope at the end of the path from the end of the path to the frame clipping outline.

**DDIF\$K\_FMT\_CENTER\_OF\_PATH**

The length of text strings, as given by the sum of the character escapements, is subtracted from the length of the path; the remaining space is evenly distributed between the first character and the start of the path, and the last character and the end of the path. If the string layout path is shorter than the text string in this case, the text is forced onto the path by reducing the escapement of the characters in the string.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Path-Based Layout

DDIF\$K\_FMT\_FLUSH\_PATH\_END

The text string is imaged such that the right alignment point of the last character is aligned with the end of the text string when normal escapement is applied. If the string layout path is shorter than the text string in this case, the path is extended tangent to the beginning of the path, from the beginning of the path to the frame clipping outline.

DDIF\$K\_FMT\_FLUSH\_PATH\_BOTH

The text string is imaged such that the left alignment point of the first character is aligned with the start of the text path, and the right alignment point of the last character is aligned with the end of the path. If the string layout path is shorter than the text string in this case, the text will be forced onto the path by reducing the escapement of the characters in the string.

A layout format item that specifies the format of text strings along the string path. The start and end points of the path define the end points for justification. The default is DDIF\$K\_FMT\_FLUSH\_PATH\_BEGIN.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYPTH\_ORIENTATION\_C**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K\_PATH\_FIXED

The characters are oriented at a fixed angle relative to the current frame. In this case, the DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYPTH\_ORIENTATION item is encoded as a single-precision floating-point value.

DDIF\$K\_PATH\_RELATIVE

The characters are oriented at an angle that is relative to the slope of the path at the point at which the character is imaged. In this case, the DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYPTH\_ORIENTATION item is encoded as an enumeration.

A layout path orientation indicator that selects the format used to specify the orientation of characters along the path. The default is DDIF\$\_PATH\_RELATIVE.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYPTH\_ORIENTATION**

**Encoding: variable; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K\_RIGHT\_ANGLE\_RIGHT

An angle at 0 degrees with respect to the current coordinate system

DDIF\$K\_RIGHT\_ANGLE\_LEFT

An angle at 180 degrees with respect to the current coordinate system

DDIF\$K\_RIGHT\_ANGLE\_UP

An angle at 90 degrees with respect to the current coordinate system

DDIF\$K\_RIGHT\_ANGLE\_DOWN

An angle at 270 degrees with respect to the current coordinate system

A layout path orientation item that specifies the actual character orientation along the path. The default is DDIF\$K\_RIGHT\_ANGLE\_UP. If DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYPTH\_ORIENTATION\_C was specified as DDIF\$K\_PATH\_RELATIVE, the following values are valid:



## DDIF\$ \_SGA Path-Based Layout

### DDIF\$ \_SGA \_LAYPTH \_H \_ALIGN

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_PATH_NORMAL_HORIZONTAL	Characters are horizontally aligned relative to the active position using the value defined for normal horizontal alignment in Table 4–3.
DDIF\$K_PATH_LEFTLINE	Characters are horizontally aligned such that the active position is a point on the left line of the character.
DDIF\$K_PATH_CENTERLINE	Characters are horizontally aligned such that the active position is a point on the center line of the character.
DDIF\$K_PATH_RIGHTLINE	Characters are horizontally aligned such that the active position is a point on the right line of the character.

A horizontal alignment item that specifies the horizontal alignment point for characters along a path. The default is DDIF\$K\_PATH\_NORMAL\_HORIZONTAL.

When the layout path horizontal alignment (DDIF\$ \_SGA \_LAYPTH \_H \_ALIGN) is defined as normal (DDIF\$K\_PATH\_NORMAL\_HORIZONTAL), the horizontal alignment depends on the layout path orientation. The following table shows the normal horizontal alignments for the various orientations.

**Table 4–3: Normal Horizontal Alignment**

Orientation	Horizontal Alignment
UP	LEFTLINE
RIGHT	CENTERLINE
DOWN	RIGHTLINE
LEFT	CENTERLINE
angle (fixed)	CENTERLINE

### DDIF\$ \_SGA \_LAYPTH \_V \_ALIGN

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_PATH_NORMAL_VERTICAL	The character is aligned using the value defined for normal vertical alignment in Table 4–4.
DDIF\$K_PATH_BASELINE	Characters are vertically aligned such that the active position is a point on the baseline.
DDIF\$K_PATH_CAPLINE	Characters are vertically aligned such that the active position is a point on the cap line.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Path-Based Layout

DDIF\$K\_PATH\_BOTTOMLINE

Characters are vertically aligned such that the active position is a point on the bottom line.

DDIF\$K\_PATH\_HALFLINE

Characters are vertically aligned such that the active position is a point on the half line.

DDIF\$K\_PATH\_TOPLINE

Characters are vertically aligned such that the active position is a point on the top line.

A vertical alignment item that specifies the vertical alignment point for characters along a path. The default is DDIF\$K\_PATH\_NORMAL\_VERTICAL.

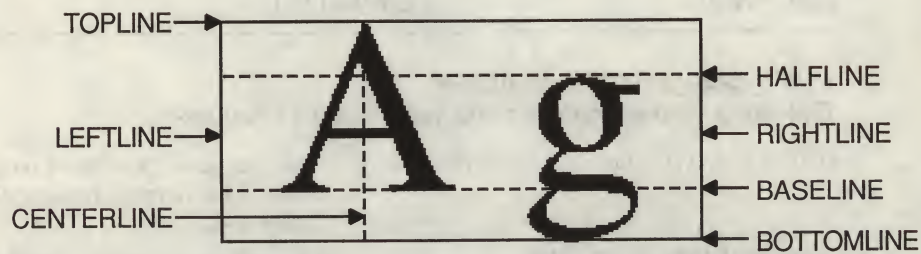
When the layout path vertical alignment (DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYPTH\_V\_ALIGN) is defined as normal (DDIF\$K\_PATH\_NORMAL\_VERTICAL), the vertical alignment depends on the layout path orientation. The following table shows the normal vertical alignments for the various orientations.

**Table 4-4: Normal Vertical Alignment**

Orientation	Vertical Alignment
UP	BASELINE
RIGHT	BOTTOMLINE
DOWN	BASELINE
LEFT	TOPLINE
<i>angle (fixed)</i>	HALFLINE

Figure 4-1 shows the orientation of upper- and lowercase characters relative to the values for horizontal and vertical alignment.

**Figure 4-1: Character Orientation**



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---

## Position-Relative Layout

Position-relative layout specifies that the characters in the segment are positioned relative to the current text position. This layout type is selected by specifying DDIF\$ \_SGA\_LAYOUT\_C as DDIF\$K\_RELATIVE\_LAYOUT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextLayout	Figure B-16
Escapement	Figure B-47

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_LAYREL\_H\_RATIO\_N**

**Encoding: integer**

An escapement ratio numerator item that specifies the magnitude of a ratio, which multiplies the em-space width for the current font. The width of an em space is often the same as the width of the capital letter M, but this depends on the font. The default value is 1, if this item is missing and if the numerator is present.

If both the numerator and the denominator are not specified, the ratio is not the default value, but is instead considered optionally absent.

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_LAYREL\_H\_RATIO\_D**

**Encoding: integer**

A horizontal ratio denominator item that specifies the units of precision used in the escapement ratio to be used in determining the horizontal position of the character relative to the current text. The default value is 100, if this item is missing and if the numerator is specified.

If both the numerator and the denominator are not specified, the ratio is not the default value, but is instead considered optionally absent.

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_LAYREL\_H\_CONSTANT\_C**

**Encoding: measurement enumeration**

A relative horizontal position constant indicator that indicates whether the horizontal position is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_LAYREL\_H\_CONSTANT**

**Encoding: variable**

A relative horizontal position constant item that specifies a constant measurement to be used as an escapement.

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_LAYREL\_V\_RATIO\_N**

**Encoding: integer**

An escapement ratio numerator item that specifies the magnitude of a ratio, which multiplies the line spacing for the current font. The default value is 1, if this item is missing and if the numerator is present.



## **DDIF\$\_SGA**

### **Position-Relative Layout**

If both the numerator and the denominator are not specified, the ratio is not the default value, but is instead considered optionally absent.

#### ***DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYREL\_V\_RATIO\_D***

***Encoding: integer***

A vertical ratio denominator item that specifies the units of precision used in the escapement ratio to be used in determining the vertical position of the character relative to the current text. The default value is 100, if this item is missing and if the numerator is specified.

If both the numerator and the denominator are not specified, the ratio is not the default value, but is instead considered optionally absent.

#### ***DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYREL\_V\_CONSTANT\_C***

***Encoding: measurement enumeration***

A relative vertical position constant indicator that indicates whether the vertical position is specified as a variable or constant value.

#### ***DDIF\$\_SGA\_LAYREL\_V\_CONSTANT***

***Encoding: variable***

A relative vertical position constant item that specifies a constant measurement to be used as an escapement.



## Text Position Layout

The text position layout is selected by specifying DDIF\$ \_SGA\_LAYOUT\_C as DDIF\$K\_POSITION\_LAYOUT.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextLayout	Figure B-16

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_LAYPOS\_TEXT\_POSITION**

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_TEXT_POS_BASE	The text in the segment forms the base for special positions in the segment. The text rests on the current baseline.
DDIF\$K_TEXT_POS_L_SUBSCRIPT	The right alignment position of the last character of the subscript string is placed at the left subscript position.
DDIF\$K_TEXT_POS_L_SUPERSCRIPT	The right alignment position of the last character of the superscript string is placed at the left superscript position.
DDIF\$K_TEXT_POS_R_SUBSCRIPT	The left alignment position of the first character of the subscript string is placed at the right subscript position.
DDIF\$K_TEXT_POS_R_SUPERSCRIPT	The left alignment position of the first character of the superscript string is placed at the right superscript position.
DDIF\$K_TEXT_POS_TOP_CENTER	The segment is centered above the total string of the base segment.
DDIF\$K_TEXT_POS_BOTTOM_CENTER	The segment is centered below the total string of the base segment.
DDIF\$K_TEXT_POS_RUBI	The segment is centered above the total string of the base segment.

A text position indicator that indicates the relational position of the segment relative to the current baseline.

There are certain restrictions that must be observed when specifying text position:

- No changes in segment layout can take place within positional layout segments unless those segments are in a frame.
- Frames in positional layout segments must have an inline frame position.
- The base segment must be the first child of the parent segment.



## DDIF\$\_SGA

### Font Definitions

---

### Font Definitions

The font definitions item specifies a list of fonts for use within the segment.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FontDefn	Figure B-49
FontNumber	Figure B-79

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FONT\_DEFNS**

##### **Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_FTD aggregates**

A font definitions item that specifies a list of fonts defined for use within the segment. (For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_FTD aggregate.) Each font definition assigns a number to a font (DDIF\$\_FTD\_NUMBER) by which it is referenced (from DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_FONT) within the segment. Initially, there are no font definitions.



---

## **Pattern Definitions**

The pattern definitions item specifies a list of patterns and solid colors defined for use within the segment.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>Location</b>
PatternDefn	Figure B-89

---

## **AGGREGATE ITEMS**

### ***DDIF\$\_SGA\_PATTERN\_DEFNS***

#### ***Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_PTD aggregates***

A pattern definition item that specifies a list of patterns and solid colors defined for use within the segment. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PTD aggregate.

The initial value for this item is a sequence of pattern definitions (DDIF\$\_PTD aggregates) numbered from 0 through 63 (using the DDIF\$\_PTD\_NUMBER item) and which correspond to the predefined patterns described in Appendix A.



## DDIF\$\_SGA

### Path Definitions

---

### Path Definitions

The path definitions item specifies a list of predefined paths that can be referenced from within the segment.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
PathDefn	Figure B-83

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_PATH\_DEFNS**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_PHD aggregates*

A path definitions item that specifies a list of predefined paths that can be referenced within the segment. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PHD aggregate. Initially, no paths are defined.



## Line-Style Definitions

The line-style definitions item specifies a list of predefined line styles that can be referenced within the document.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
LineDefn	Figure B-87

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA \_LINE \_STYLE \_DEFNS**

#### **Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$ \_LSD aggregates**

A line-style definitions item that specifies a list of predefined line styles that can be referenced within the document. This item references the DDIF\$ \_LSD \_NUMBER item. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$ \_LSD aggregate.

The initial value for this item is a sequence of line style definitions (DDIF\$ \_LSD aggregates) numbered from 1 through 4 (using the DDIF\$ \_LSD \_NUMBER item), as defined in Table 4-5.

**Table 4-5: Line Style**

Line Style Number	Line Style	Repeating Pattern
1	DDIF\$K _SOLID _LINE _STYLE	1111
2	DDIF\$K _DASH _LINE _STYLE	110
3	DDIF\$K _DOT _LINE _STYLE	100
4	DDIF\$K _DASH _DOT _LINE _STYLE	11010

The initial line style is DDIF\$K \_SOLID \_LINE \_STYLE.



## DDIF\$\_SGA

### Content Definitions

---

## Content Definitions

The optional content definitions item specifies a list of content definitions that can be referenced within the segment.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ContentDefn	Figure B-60

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_CONTENT\_DEFNS**

**Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_CTD aggregates**

An optional content definitions item that specifies a list of content definitions that can be referenced within the segment. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_CTD aggregate. Initially, there are no content definitions.



---

## **Type Definitions**

The type definitions item specifies a list of segment type definitions that can be referenced within the segment.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>Location</b>
SegTypeDefn	Figure B-93

---

## **AGGREGATE ITEMS**

### ***DDIF\$\_SGA\_TYPE\_DEFNS***

***Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_TYD aggregates***

A type definitions item that specifies a list of segment type definitions that can be referenced within the segment. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_TYD aggregate. Initially, there are no type definitions.



## DDIF\$ \_SGA

### Text Attributes

---

### Text Attributes

The text attribute items define the default presentation attributes of text within the segment. The text attribute items fall into the following groups:

- Text mask pattern
- Text font
- Text rendition
- Text size
- Text direction
- Text character decimal alignment
- Text leader attributes
- Text kerning
- Text kerning delta attributes
- Text letter spacing

The items in each of these groups are discussed in the following sections.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextAttributes	Figure B-13



---

## Text Mask Pattern

The text mask pattern item specifies the pattern and color of glyphs, using an index into the current list of patterns.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextAttributes	Figure B-13
PatternNumber	Figure B-82

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_MASK\_PATTERN**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A text mask pattern item that specifies the pattern and color of glyphs, using an index into the current list of patterns. In addition to user-defined pattern numbers, several predefined patterns are supplied. These patterns are listed in Appendix A.

The text mask pattern is initialized to DDIF\$K\_PATT\_FOREGROUND, which is defined as solid black.



## DDIF\$\_SGA

### Text Font

---

### Text Font

The text font item specifies the font in which the text is rendered.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextAttributes	Figure B-13
FontNumber	Figure B-79

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_FONT**

##### **Encoding: integer**

A text font item that specifies the font in which the text is rendered. The text font is a reference to a font number defined by the DDIF\$\_FTD\_NUMBER item in the DDIF\$\_FTD aggregate defined in the current or previous DDIF\$\_SGA aggregate.

The character set specified in the font identifier of the referenced font definition must match the character set of the text content that appears in the segment. The text font is initialized to font number 1. This item references the DDIF\$\_FTD\_NUMBER item.



---

## Text Rendition

The text rendition item specifies one or more text renditions. (A text rendition modifies the appearance of characters or strings.)

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextAttributes	Figure B-13
RenditionCode	Figure B-14

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_RENDITION

*Encoding: array of type enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_RND_DEFAULT	The text is imaged as defined by the current “nonrendition” text presentation attributes, without any additional change in rendition.
DDIF\$K_RND_HIGHLIGHT	The text is rendered in a higher than normal intensity, or a heavier typeface. This rendition is usually used when the document is intended for a video display device.
DDIF\$K_RND_FAINT	The text is rendered in a lower than normal intensity. This rendition is usually used when the document is intended for a video display device.
DDIF\$K_RND_ITALIC	The text is rendered in the italic or slant style of the current font.
DDIF\$K_RND_NORMAL	The text is rendered in normal intensity.
DDIF\$K_RND_SLOW_BLINK	The intensity of the characters alternates between two states at a relatively slow rate. This is used only for documents intended primarily for video display. The fallback rendition on static displays is text in a different color.
DDIF\$K_RND_FAST_BLINK	The intensity of the characters alternates between two states at a relatively high rate. This is used only for documents intended primarily for video display. The fallback rendition on static displays is text in a different color.
DDIF\$K_RND_NO_BLINK	The intensity of the characters is steady.
DDIF\$K_RND_NEGATIVE	The normal relationship between the text foreground and background color is reversed.
DDIF\$K_RND_POSITIVE	The text color is not reversed.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Text Rendition

DDIF\$K\_RND\_CONCEAL

The text string occupies the same space as usual but the characters are not imaged. Note that underlines, overlines, and cross-outs are not concealed by this attribute.

DDIF\$K\_RND\_NO\_CONCEAL

The text is imaged rather than concealed.

DDIF\$K\_RND\_UNDERLINE

A line parallel with the text path is drawn under the text. Note that spaces are underlined except when the space is omitted from the presentation form by word wrap and justification software.

DDIF\$K\_RND\_2\_UNDERLINE

The text is underlined twice, with an implementation-defined distance between the lines.

DDIF\$K\_RND\_NO\_UNDERLINE

Text is not underlined.

DDIF\$K\_RND\_CROSS\_OUT

A line that is thin compared to the weight of the text is drawn through the string. The location of the line is determined by the implementation.

DDIF\$K\_RND\_BOX

The text is enclosed in a box. The size of the box is the smallest that will enclose the text without touching any character.

DDIF\$K\_RND\_ENCIRCLE

The text is enclosed in an ellipse or rounded rectangle. The total area of the ellipse is the minimum that will enclose the text without touching any character.

DDIF\$K\_RND\_OVERLINE

A line is drawn parallel to the text path and above it relative to the text.

DDIF\$K\_RND\_IDEO\_UNDERLINE

A line parallel to the text path is drawn under the text, or along the right side of text that is presented vertically.

DDIF\$K\_RND\_IDEO\_2\_UNDERLINE

Two lines parallel to the text path are drawn under the text, or along the right side of text that is presented vertically.

DDIF\$K\_RND\_IDEO\_OVERLINE

A line parallel to the text path is drawn over the text, or along the left side of text that is presented vertically.

DDIF\$K\_RND\_IDEO\_2\_OVERLINE

Two lines parallel to the text path are drawn under the text, or along the left side of text that is presented vertically.

DDIF\$K\_RND\_IDEO\_STRESS

Characters have ideographic stress markers.

The text rendition item that specifies one or more text renditions. The initial value of this item is DDIF\$K\_RND\_DEFAULT.



---

## Text Size

The text size attributes specify the height and width of the text in the segment. Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextAttributes	Figure B-13
Size	Figure B-72

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_HEIGHT\_C**

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

A text height indicator that indicates whether the text height is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_HEIGHT**

**Encoding:** *variable*

A text height item that specifies the height of the text in the segment. The current font of the segment is scaled if the type size specified in its font metrics definition does not equal the text size. The initial value of this item is 200 BMUs (12 points), which is scaled to match the document's units per measure (DDIF\$\_SBA\_UNITS\_PER\_MEASURE) in the document's root segment.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_SET\_SIZE\_N**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A text size numerator item that specifies the magnitude of the ratio of the actual character width to the design width for the current font at the current text height. This item has a default value of 1, if this item is missing and if the denominator is specified.

If both the numerator and the denominator are not specified, the ratio is not the default value, but is instead considered optionally absent.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_SET\_SIZE\_D**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A text size denominator item that specifies the units of precision used in the character width ratio. This item has a default value of 100, if this item is missing and if the numerator is specified.

If both the numerator and the denominator are not specified, the ratio is not the default value, but is instead considered optionally absent.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Text Direction

---

### Text Direction

The text direction item defines the placement of characters along the current text path with respect to the logical ordering of the characters.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextAttributes	Figure B-13

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_DIRECTION**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K_TXT_DIR_FORWARD	The text proceeds in the direction of the path.
DDIF\$K_TXT_DIR_BACKWARD	The text proceeds opposite the direction of the path.

A text direction item that defines the placement of characters along the current text path with respect to the logical ordering of the characters. The initial value of this item is DDIF\$K\_TXT\_DIR\_FORWARD.



## Text Character Decimal Alignment

The text character decimal alignment item specifies the characters in a decimal-aligned tab field on which the alignment occurs.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextAttributes	Figure B-13

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### DDIF\$ \_SGA \_TXT \_DEC \_ALIGNMENT

**Encoding:** *array of type character string*

A text character decimal alignment item that specifies the characters in a decimal-aligned tab field on which the alignment occurs. The order in which the characters are listed indicates their alignment priority. The initial value of this item contains the following characters:

Period	.
Comma	,
Close parenthesis	)



## DDIF\$\_SGA

### Text Leader

---

### Text Leader

The optional text leader attributes items describe the presentation attributes of leaders. Leaders are rows of dashes or dots that are used to guide the eye across the page.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextAttributes	Figure B-13
LeaderStyle	Figure B-15

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_LEADER\_SPACE\_C**

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

An optional leader space indicator that indicates whether the leader space is specified as a variable or constant value.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_LEADER\_SPACE**

**Encoding:** *variable*

An optional leader space item that specifies the amount of additional space that is inserted between leader characters. The initial value of this item is 0.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_LEADER\_BULLET**

**Encoding:** *character string*

An optional leader bullet item that specifies the text string, usually a single character, that is used to fill leader space. Characters are selected from the current font. The initial value is a period (.).

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_LEADER\_ALIGN**

**Encoding:** *enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_ALIGNED_LEADER	Leader characters should be aligned.
DDIF\$K_STAGGERED_LEADER	The center points of leader characters should alternate.
DDIF\$K_NON_ALIGNED_LEADER	No alignment has been selected.

An optional leader alignment item that specifies the alignment of leaders. The initial value is DDIF\$K\_NON\_ALIGNED\_LEADER.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_TXT\_LEADER\_STYLE**

**Encoding:** *enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_X_RULE_LEADER	Draws a horizontal rule.
DDIF\$K_BULLET_LEADER	Uses the current leader-bullet string.

An optional leader style item that specifies the type of leader to use. The initial value is DDIF\$K\_BULLET\_LEADER.



---

## Text Kerning

In typesetting, **kerning** is defined as the operation of subtracting the space between two characters so that they appear closer together. This concept is used in proportionally spaced fonts to make the distance between characters appear equal. The text pair kerning item controls whether text in the segment is kerned based on kerning pair tables for the current font.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TextAttributes	Figure B-13

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_TXT\_PAIR\_KERNING**

**Encoding: Boolean**

A text pair kerning item that specifies a Boolean value that controls whether text in the segment is kerned based on kerning pair tables for the current font. If no kerning pair information is available for the font, all kerning deltas for that font are assumed to be zero. The initial value for this item is false.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Line Attributes

### Line Attributes

The line attributes specify such information as line style, line width, line pattern, mask pattern, line ends, and line joins.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
LineAttributes	Figure B-28
LineStyleNumber	Figure B-29
LineEndNumber	Figure B-30
LineJoin	Figure B-31
Ratio	Figure B-70
PatternNumber	Figure B-82

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_LIN\_WIDTH\_C**

**Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An optional line width indicator that indicates whether the line width is specified as a variable or constant value.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_LIN\_WIDTH**

**Encoding: variable**

An optional line width item that specifies the width of the line in Basic Measurement Units (BMUs). A line width value of zero indicates the thinnest visible line width on the display device. The initial value for the DDIF\$\_SGA\_LIN\_WIDTH item is 12.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_LIN\_STYLE**

**Encoding: integer**

An optional line style item that references a line style definition (DDIF\$\_LSD). Line style numbers 1 through 4 (using the DDIF\$\_LSD\_NUMBER item) are initially defined as listed in Table 4-6. Other line styles may be defined as DDIF\$\_LSD aggregates. Valid values are listed in Table 4-6.

**Table 4-6: Line Style**

Line Style Number	Line Style	Repeating Pattern
1	DDIF\$K_SOLID_LINE_STYLE	1111
2	DDIF\$K_DASH_LINE_STYLE	110
3	DDIF\$K_DOT_LINE_STYLE	100
4	DDIF\$K_DASH_DOT_LINE_STYLE	11010

The initial line style is DDIF\$K\_SOLID\_LINE\_STYLE.



**DDIF\$ \_SGA \_LIN \_PATTERN \_SIZE \_C**

**Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An optional line pattern size indicator that indicates whether the pattern size is specified as a variable or constant value.

**DDIF\$ \_SGA \_LIN \_PATTERN \_SIZE**

**Encoding: variable**

An optional line pattern size item that specifies the size of the line pattern. The initial value of this item is 24. This item acts as a multiplier for the line pattern specified by DDIF\$ \_LSD \_PATTERN.

**DDIF\$ \_SGA \_LIN \_MASK \_PATTERN**

**Encoding: integer**

An optional line mask pattern that specifies the mask pattern of the line as an index into the current pattern definitions. This item is encoded as an integer. In addition to the user-defined pattern numbers, several predefined patterns are provided. These patterns are illustrated in Appendix A.

The initial line mask pattern is DDIF\$K\_PATT\_FOREGROUND, which is defined as solid black.

**DDIF\$ \_SGA \_LIN \_END \_START**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K_BUTT_LINE_END	The line begins exactly at the starting point, with a flat end.
DDIF\$K_ROUND_LINE_END	The line begins with a circle the width of the line centered at the starting point.
DDIF\$K_SQUARE_LINE_END	The line begins with a square the width of the line centered at the starting point.
DDIF\$K_ARROW_LINE_END	The line begins with a triangular area, with the same mask pattern as the line itself, whose base is three times the width of the line and centered on the starting point of the line. The apex of the triangle is on a line tangent to the direction of the line at its starting point. The distance from the apex to the beginning of the line is equal to the width of the line.

An optional line-end start item that determines the shape of the line ending at the first point on the path that describes the line. The initial value of this item is DDIF\$K\_ROUND\_LINE\_END.

**NOTE**

The DDIF\$ \_SGA \_LIN \_END \_START and DDIF\$ \_LIN \_END \_FINISH items are only different for lines where one end has an arrow and the other does not.

**DDIF\$ \_SGA \_LIN \_END \_FINISH**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K_BUTT_LINE_END	The line ends exactly at the end point, with a flat end.
DDIF\$K_ROUND_LINE_END	The line ends with a circle the width of the line centered at the end point.



## **DDIF\$\_SGA**

### **Line Attributes**

**DDIF\$K\_SQUARE\_LINE\_END**

The line ends with a square the width of the line centered at the end point.

**DDIF\$K\_ARROW\_LINE\_END**

The line ends with a triangular area, with the same mask pattern as the line itself, whose base is three times the width of the line and centered on the end point of the line. The apex of the triangle is on a line tangent to the direction of the line at its end point. The distance from the apex to the line end is equal to the width of the line.

An optional line-end finish item that determines the shape of the line ending. The initial value of this item is **DDIF\$K\_ROUND\_LINE\_END**.

**DDIF\$\_SGA\_LIN\_END\_SIZE\_C**

**Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An optional line-end size indicator that indicates whether the ending size of the line is specified as a variable or constant value.

**DDIF\$\_SGA\_LIN\_END\_SIZE**

**Encoding: variable**

An optional line-end size item that specifies the ending size of the line. The initial value of this item is 12.

**DDIF\$\_SGA\_LIN\_JOIN**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

**DDIF\$K\_MITERED\_LINE\_JOIN**

The join of the line is mitered.

**DDIF\$K\_ROUNDED\_LINE\_JOIN**

The join of the line is rounded.

**DDIF\$K\_BEVELED\_LINE\_JOIN**

The join of the line is beveled.

An optional line join item that specifies an integer with defined values that determine the shape of line joins. The initial value of this item is **DDIF\$K\_ROUNDED\_LINE\_JOIN**.

**DDIF\$\_SGA\_LIN\_MITER\_LIMIT\_N**

**Encoding: integer**

An optional miter limit numerator item that specifies the magnitude of the allowed ratio between the length of the mitered line joint and the width of the line. When the miter limit is exceeded, the joint is beveled instead. The initial value for this item is 10.

**DDIF\$\_SGA\_LIN\_MITER\_LIMIT\_D**

**Encoding: integer**

An optional miter limit denominator item that specifies the units of precision of the allowed ratio between the length of the mitered line joint and the width of the line. The initial value for this item is 1.

**DDIF\$\_SGA\_LIN\_INTERIOR\_PATTERN**

**Encoding: integer**

The line interior pattern item specifies the fill pattern or solid color to be used for objects designated as filled or as having a background, including polylines, arcs, curves, fill area sets, frame borders, and galley borders. In addition to the user-defined pattern numbers, several predefined patterns are provided. These patterns are described in Appendix A.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Line Attributes

The initial value for this item is DDIF\$K\_PATT\_BACKGROUND, which is defined as solid white. The application of the fill pattern is controlled by a flag on the object to be filled.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Marker Attributes

---

### Marker Attributes

The marker attributes specify the default presentation attributes for markers within the segment.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

---

Syntax	Location
MarkerAttributes	Figure B-32
MarkerNumber	Figure B-33
PatternNumber	Figure B-82

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_MKR\_STYLE**

**Encoding:** *enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_DOT_MARKER	Dot marker
DDIF\$K_PLUS_MARKER	Plus sign marker
DDIF\$K_ASTERISK_MARKER	Asterisk marker
DDIF\$K_CIRCLE_MARKER	Circle marker
DDIF\$K_CROSS_MARKER	Diagonal cross marker

An optional marker style item that specifies the symbol used as the marker. The marker type is initially defined to be DDIF\$K\_DOT\_MARKER.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_MKR\_MASK\_PATTERN**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional marker mask pattern item that defines an index into the pattern list for markers. In addition to the user-defined pattern numbers, several predefined patterns are provided. These patterns are described in Appendix A. The initial marker mask pattern is DDIF\$K\_PATT\_FOREGROUND, which is defined as solid black.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_MKR\_SIZE\_C**

**Encoding:** *measurement enumeration*

An optional marker size indicator that indicates whether the marker size is specified as a variable or constant value.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_MKR\_SIZE**

**Encoding:** *variable*

An optional marker size item that defines the size of markers in BMUs (which can be scaled). The initial marker size is 12.



---

## **Galley Attributes**

Galley attributes apply to galleys defined within a segment. The galley attributes of a segment containing text within the document body do not affect the layout of text. Thus, galley attributes are normally used only in the context of defining galleys in a page frame or in a floating frame that has galleys.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>Location</b>
GalleyAttributes	Figure B-119

---

## **AGGREGATE ITEMS**

### ***DDIF\$\_SGA\_GLY\_ATTRIBUTES***

***Encoding: handle of a DDIF\$\_GLA aggregate***

A galley attributes item that controls the presentation attributes of galleys in a segment. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_GLA aggregate.



## DDIF\$ \_SGA Image Attributes

---

### Image Attributes

The image attributes control the default presentation attributes of images within the segment.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ImageAttributes	Figure B-36
ImgLutData	Figure B-37

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_IMG\_PRIVATE\_DATA**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$ \_PVT aggregates*

An optional private data item that allows for the inclusion of application-private data needed for the presentation of image data. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$ \_PVT aggregate.

#### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_IMG\_PIXEL\_PATH**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional pixel path item that specifies the direction of the pixel capture path along an individual scanline. This integer value corresponds to an angular measure in minutes of an arc with respect to the standard orientation of an image. To ensure compatibility with ISO and CCITT standards, values equivalent to 0, 90, 180, and 270 degrees should be used. The initial value is 0 degrees.

#### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_IMG\_LINE\_PROGRESSION**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional line progression item that specifies the direction of scanline capture across the image plane. This integer value corresponds to an angular measure in degrees of an arc with respect to the standard orientation of an image. Legal values for this attribute when using ISL for image processing are 90 (meaning that the lines of the image work their way up the page) or 270 (meaning that the lines of the image work their way down the page in the usual direction). The initial value is 270 degrees, which is equivalent to 16200 minutes.

#### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_IMG\_PP\_PIXEL\_DIST**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional pixel path aspect ratio item that specifies the ratio of the distance between pixel centers along the pixel path and along the line progression path. The default ratio is 1:1 or 1.

#### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_IMG\_LP\_PIXEL\_DIST**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional line progression path aspect ratio item that specifies the aspect ratio along the line progression path. The initial ratio is 1:1 or 1.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Image Attributes

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_BRT\_POLARITY**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K\_ZERO\_MAX\_INTENSITY      Zero represents the maximum intensity.

DDIF\$K\_ZERO\_MIN\_INTENSITY      Zero represents the minimum intensity.

An optional brightness polarity item that is used to interpret the manner in which pixel values represent minimum and maximum intensity; that is, whether a value of 0 represents the minimum or maximum intensity value. The default is DDIF\$K\_ZERO\_MAX\_INTENSITY.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_GRID\_TYPE**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K\_RECTANGULAR\_GRID      Rectangular grid

DDIF\$K\_HEX\_EVEN\_INDENT      Hexagonal grid with even indentation

DDIF\$K\_HEX\_ODD\_INDENT      Hexagonal grid with odd indentation

An optional grid type item that identifies the physical format of the pixel grid. The initial value is DDIF\$K\_RECTANGULAR\_GRID.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_SPECTRAL\_MAPPING**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K\_PRIVATE\_MAP      Correlation is privately mapped.

DDIF\$K\_MONOCHROME\_MAP      Correlation is monochrome mapped.

DDIF\$K\_GENERAL\_MAP      Correlation is general multispectral.

DDIF\$K\_LUT\_MAP      Correlation is lookup table mapped.

DDIF\$K\_RGB\_MAP      Correlation is RGB (red/green/blue) mapped.

DDIF\$K\_CMY\_MAP      Correlation is CMY (cyan/magenta/yellow) mapped.

DDIF\$K\_YUV\_MAP      Correlation is YUV mapped.

DDIF\$K\_HSV\_MAP      Correlation is HSV (hue saturation value) mapped.

DDIF\$K\_HLS\_MAP      Correlation is HLS (hue lightness saturation) mapped.

DDIF\$K\_YIQ\_MAP      Correlation is YIQ mapped.

An optional spectral component mapping item that designates the correlation between the physical image data and the spectral components of an image. The initial value of this item is DDIF\$K\_MONOCHROME\_MAP.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_LOOKUP\_TABLES\_C**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K\_PRIVATE\_LUT      The lookup table contains a sequence of one or more named values, where each named value contains lookup table information that is private to the creator of the document. In this case, DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_LOOKUP\_TABLES is encoded as a sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Image Attributes

### DDIF\$K\_RGB\_LUT

The lookup table contains a sequence of lookup table entries, where each entry describes a lookup table index corresponding to the pixel that it maps, and describes the red, green, and blue intensities that are generated for that pixel. The index corresponds to the integer value of the lookup-table-mapped pixel, and can range in value between 0 and  $2^{16} - 1$ . In this case, DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_LOOKUP\_TABLES is encoded as a sequence of DDIF\$\_RGB aggregates.

An optional lookup table indicator that specifies the type of lookup table to be specified.

### DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_LOOKUP\_TABLES

**Encoding:** *variable*

An optional lookup table item that contains an octet string containing application private lookup tables.

### DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_COMP\_WAVELENGTH\_C

**Encoding:** *enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

#### DDIF\$K\_APPLICATION\_WAVELENGTH

Specifies application-specific data for each component. In this case, the DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_COMP\_WAVELENGTH item must be encoded as an array of type string.

#### DDIF\$K\_WAVELENGTH\_MEASURE

Specifies a wavelength measure in angstroms that can represent either a single wavelength or the most significant frequency within a range of frequencies. In this case, the DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_COMP\_WAVELENGTH item must be encoded as an array of type integer.

#### DDIF\$K\_WAVELENGTH\_BAND\_ID

Specifies the spectral band identification codes that are permitted by the application. In this case, the DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_COMP\_WAVELENGTH item must be encoded as an array of type string.

An optional component wavelength indicator that specifies the wavelength being supplied by the DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_COMP\_WAVELENGTH item.

### DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_COMP\_WAVELENGTH

**Encoding:** *variable*

An optional component wavelength information item that specifies the information selected by DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_COMP\_WAVELENGTH\_C.



## Image Component Space

The image component space attributes describe characteristics of the component space.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ImgCmptSpcAttr	Figure B-38

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_IMG\_COMP\_SPACE\_ORG**

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_FULL_COMPACTION	Indicates that all the component bits for a pixel are collected into a single data plane and are adjacent to one another within the physical bit field designated as a single logical pixel. For example, in a 3-3-2 RGB image, a single pixel comprises three bits of red, followed by three bits of green, followed by two bits of blue. The next logical pixel is of identical composition. Aside from possible padding at the end of the component bits for each pixel, this organization implies maximal adjacency between uncompressed pixel component data. This organization always implies that only one data plane exists for each content element.
DDIF\$K_PARTIAL_EXPANSION	Indicates that the component bits for a pixel are spread across multiple data planes in the following manner: the pixel data for each component occupies a separate data plane. This organization only applies to multispectral images. For example, the data for an RGB image can be partitioned such that the first plane contains the red bits for all pixels, the second plane the green bits, and the third plane the blue bits, for a total of three planes.
DDIF\$K_FULL_EXPANSION	Indicates that the component bits for a pixel are spread across multiple data planes in the following manner: each bit per component exists in a separate data plane, so that the logical index into the pixel data of a single plane physically references a bit field that is a single bit in length, and the logical index into the data plane set references the pixel component bits by order of significance. For example, the data for a 3-3-2 RGB image would occupy eight data planes: three for red, three for green, and two for blue. In this organization, the pixel bits of a gray-scale image could be expanded by significance into separate data planes.

A component space organization item that designates how the component space data is physically organized. The initial value of this item is DDIF\$K\_FULL\_



## **DDIF\$\_SGA**

### **Image Component Space**

EXPANSION.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_PLANES\_PER\_PIXEL**

**Encoding: integer**

An optional data-planes-per-pixel item that specifies the number of data planes per pixel (and consequently per image) used to span the component space. This integer value corresponds to the number of image data units used to represent a particular image. The initial value is 1.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_PLANE\_SIGNIF**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K\_LSB\_MSB           Least significant bit to most significant bit

DDIF\$K\_MSB\_LSB           Most significant bit to least significant bit

An optional data plane significance item that only has meaning for image data organized in Expanded Component Sequential Form. The default is DDIF\$K\_LSB\_MSB.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_NUMBER\_OF\_COMP**

**Encoding: integer**

An optional number-of-components item that specifies the number of spectral components in a multispectral image.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_IMG\_BITS\_PER\_COMP**

**Encoding: array of type integer**

An optional bits-per-component item that specifies the number of bits used for each image component in a data plane. The sum of all bits per component for all data planes equals the number of bits per pixel. The initial value is a single integer of 1.



---

## **Frame Parameters**

The frame parameters cause the content of the segment to be bounded within a frame whose origin is located at the lower left-hand corner of the frame. The frame parameters fall into the following categories:

- Frame flags
- Frame bounding box
- Frame outline
- Frame clipping
- Frame position
- Frame content transformation
- Frame border attributes
- Frame background color
- Frame galleys

The items used to specify each of these categories are discussed in the following sections. Note that there are no initial frame parameters.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>Location</b>
FrameParameters	Figure B-51



## DDIF\$ \_SGA Frame Flags

---

### Frame Flags

The optional frame flags item specifies the flags that control the presentation of the frame and/or text around the frame.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FrameParameters	Figure B-51

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_FRM\_FLAGS**

##### **Encoding: longword**

The optional frame flags item specifies the flags that control the presentation of the frame and/or text around the frame. This item is encoded as a longword. Valid frame flag values are as follows:

ddif\$m\_flow\_around

Document text flows around the path given by the frame outline.

ddif\$m\_frame\_border

A line is drawn around the frame outline using the current line attributes.

ddif\$m\_frame\_background\_fill

The frame is filled with the pattern or color given by the current line interior fill item (DDIF\$ \_SGA\_LIN\_INTERIOR\_PATTERN) before the content of the frame is imaged.



---

## Frame Bounding Box

The frame bounding box items specify a rectangular area that outlines the frame and defines the origin of the frame. For image frames, the bounding box is the physical size of the image contained in the frame.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FrameParameters	Figure B-51
BoundingBox	Figure B-42
Position	Figure B-69

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_FRM\_BOX\_LL\_X\_C**

**Encoding: measurement enumeration**

A lower left corner **x** position indicator that indicates whether the lower left corner **x**-coordinate is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_FRM\_BOX\_LL\_X**

**Encoding: variable**

A lower left corner **x** position item that specifies the **x**-coordinate of the lower left corner of the frame bounding box.

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_FRM\_BOX\_LL\_Y\_C**

**Encoding: measurement enumeration**

A lower left corner **y** position indicator that indicates whether the lower left corner **y**-coordinate is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_FRM\_BOX\_LL\_Y**

**Encoding: variable**

A lower left corner **y** position item that specifies the **y**-coordinate of the lower left corner of the frame bounding box.

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_FRM\_BOX\_UR\_X\_C**

**Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An upper right corner **x** position indicator that indicates whether the upper right corner **x**-coordinate is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_FRM\_BOX\_UR\_X**

**Encoding: variable**

An upper right corner **x** position item that specifies the **x**-coordinate of the upper right corner of the frame bounding box.

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_FRM\_BOX\_UR\_Y\_C**

**Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An upper right corner **y** position indicator that indicates whether the upper right corner **y**-coordinate is specified as a variable or constant value.



## DDIF\$ \_SGA Frame Bounding Box

### **DDIF\$ \_SGA\_FRM\_BOX\_UR\_Y**

**Encoding:** *variable*

An upper right corner **y** position item that specifies the **y**-coordinate of the upper right corner of the frame bounding box.



---

## Frame Outline

The optional frame outline item specifies the path to which text flowing around the frame is aligned. The frame border, if any, also follows this outline path.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FrameParameters	Figure B-51
CompositePath	Figure B-84

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### ***DDIF\$ \_SGA\_FRM\_OUTLINE***

#### ***Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$ \_PTH aggregates***

An optional frame outline item that specifies the path to which text flowing around the frame is aligned. The frame border, if any, also follows this outline path. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$ \_PTH aggregate.

If the frame outline item is not specified, the default path is the path given by the bounding box. The path defined by the frame outline is constrained to fit within the specified bounding box.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Frame Clipping

---

### Frame Clipping

The optional frame clipping item specifies the clipping path of the frame, specified as a path whose coordinates are relative to the origin (0,0) of the frame.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FrameParameters	Figure B-51
CompositePath	Figure B-84

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRM\_CLIPPING**

##### **Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_PTH aggregates**

An optional frame clipping item that specifies the clipping path of the frame, specified as a path whose coordinates are relative to the origin (0,0) of the frame. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PTH aggregate.

The path that is specified as the clipping region is constrained to fit within the specified bounding box, and it can be different from the outline. No content is imaged outside the clipping region. The inside of the clipping region is determined by the odd winding rule. (The odd winding rule states that, if a ray is drawn from a point to infinity, the origin of the ray is considered inside the area (and hence will be filled) if it crosses the area border an odd number of times.)



## Frame Position

The frame position items specify the fixed or preferred position of the frame relative to the enclosing frame. The frame position information is described by first selecting the type of position, and then specifying the appropriate information for that position type. (The origin of a frame is located at the lower lefthand corner.)

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FrameParameters	Figure B-51
Position	Figure B-69
XCoordinate	Figure B-73
YCoordinate	Figure B-74
Measurement	Figure B-68
InlineFrameParams	Figure B-52
Size	Figure B-72
GalleyFrameParams	Figure B-53
Format	Figure B-50
GalleyVerticalPosition	Figure B-54
MarginFrameParams	Figure B-55
MarginHorizontalPosition	Figure B-56

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRM\_POSITION\_C**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

<b>DDIF\$K_FRAME_FIXED</b>	The origin of the frame is placed at the specified position relative to the current frame of reference (a page or a frame). If you specify this position type, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$_SGA_FRMFXD_POSITION_X_C through DDIF\$_SGA_FRMFXD_POSITION_Y.
<b>DDIF\$K_FRAME_INLINE</b>	The origin of the frame is positioned along the current text path. The frame behaves like a character the width of the frame. If you specify this position type, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$_SGA_FRMINL_BASE_OFFSET_C and DDIF\$_SGA_FRMINL_BASE_OFFSET.
<b>DDIF\$K_FRAME_GALLEY</b>	The origin of the frame is placed at a preferred position within the current galley. This type of frame positioning should be specified only for content using galley-based layout. If you specify this position type, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$_SGA_FRMGly_VERTICAL and DDIF\$_SGA_FRMGly_HORIZONTAL.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Frame Position

### DDIF\$K\_FRAME\_MARGIN

The origin of the frame is placed at a preferred position relative to the current position, but outside the current galley. This type of frame positioning should be specified only for content using galley-based layout. If you specify this position type, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMMAR\_BASE\_OFFSET\_C through DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMMAR\_HORIZONTAL.

A position item that selects the type of frame position to be used. The following sections discuss each of these frame positions.

Position	Frame
Left Margin	Left Margin
Right Margin	Right Margin
Top Margin	Top Margin
Bottom Margin	Bottom Margin
Left Margin (Galley)	Left Margin (Galley)
Right Margin (Galley)	Right Margin (Galley)
Top Margin (Galley)	Top Margin (Galley)
Bottom Margin (Galley)	Bottom Margin (Galley)
Left Margin (Table)	Left Margin (Table)
Right Margin (Table)	Right Margin (Table)
Top Margin (Table)	Top Margin (Table)
Bottom Margin (Table)	Bottom Margin (Table)

Position	Frame
Left Margin	Left Margin
Right Margin	Right Margin
Top Margin	Top Margin
Bottom Margin	Bottom Margin
Left Margin (Galley)	Left Margin (Galley)
Right Margin (Galley)	Right Margin (Galley)
Top Margin (Galley)	Top Margin (Galley)
Bottom Margin (Galley)	Bottom Margin (Galley)
Left Margin (Table)	Left Margin (Table)
Right Margin (Table)	Right Margin (Table)
Top Margin (Table)	Top Margin (Table)
Bottom Margin (Table)	Bottom Margin (Table)



---

## Fixed Frame

The fixed position frame parameters are selected by specifying DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRM\_POSITION\_C as DDIF\$K\_FRAME\_FIXED.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FrameParameters	Figure B-51
Position	Figure B-69
XCoordinate	Figure B-73
YCoordinate	Figure B-74

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMFXD\_POSITION\_X\_C**

**Encoding: measurement enumeration**

An **x** position indicator that indicates whether the **x** position is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMFXD\_POSITION\_X**

**Encoding: variable**

An **x** position item that specifies the **x** position of the origin of the frame.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMFXD\_POSITION\_Y\_C**

**Encoding: measurement enumeration**

A **y** position indicator that indicates whether the **y** position is specified as a variable or constant value.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMFXD\_POSITION\_Y**

**Encoding: variable**

A **y** position item that specifies the **y** position of the origin of the frame.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Inline Frame

---

### Inline Frame

The inline position frame parameters are selected by specifying DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRM\_POSITION\_C as DDIF\$K\_FRAME\_INLINE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FrameParameters	Figure B-51
InlineFrameParams	Figure B-52
Size	Figure B-72

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMINL\_BASE\_OFFSET\_C**

##### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

A base offset indicator that indicates whether the base offset value is specified as a variable or constant value.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMINL\_BASE\_OFFSET**

##### **Encoding: variable**

A base offset item that specifies the vertical offset of the origin (0,0) of the frame relative to the baseline on which the frame is positioned.



---

## Galley Frame

The galley frame parameters are selected by specifying DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRM\_POSITION\_C as DDIF\$K\_FRAME\_GALLEY.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FrameParameters	Figure B-51
GalleyFrameParams	Figure B-53
GalleyVerticalPosition	Figure B-54
Format	Figure B-50

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMGLY\_VERTICAL**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K_FRMGLY_BELOW_CURRENT	The frame is positioned so that the top of the frame is on what would be the next baseline.
DDIF\$K_FRMGLY_BOTTOM	The frame is positioned so that the lower edge of the frame is on the lower edge of the galley in which it is imaged.
DDIF\$K_FRMGLY_TOP	The frame is positioned so that the upper edge of the frame is on the upper edge of the galley in which it is imaged.

A vertical galley frame parameter that defines a standard or private label that specifies the preferred vertical positioning of the lower edge of the frame.

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMGLY\_HORIZONTAL**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K_FMT_FLUSH_PATH_BEGIN	The frame's left edge is on the left edge of the galley.
DDIF\$K_FMT_CENTER_OF_PATH	The frame is centered horizontally in the galley.
DDIF\$K_FMT_FLUSH_PATH_END	The frame's right edge is on the right edge of the galley.

A horizontal galley frame parameter that specifies the horizontal position of the frame relative to its reference frame.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Margin Frame

---

### Margin Frame

The margin frame parameters are selected by specifying DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRM\_POSITION\_C as DDIF\$K\_FRAME\_MARGIN.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FrameParameters	Figure B-51
MarginFrameParams	Figure B-55
MarginHorizontalPosition	Figure B-56

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMMAR\_BASE\_OFFSET\_C**

**Encoding: measurement enumeration**

A margin base offset indicator that indicates whether the base offset is specified as a variable or constant value.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMMAR\_BASE\_OFFSET**

**Encoding: variable**

A margin base offset item that specifies the vertical offset from the current baseline for the lower edge of the frame.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMMAR\_NEAR\_OFFSET\_C**

**Encoding: measurement enumeration**

A margin near offset indicator that indicates whether the horizontal offset is specified as a variable or constant value.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMMAR\_NEAR\_OFFSET**

**Encoding: variable**

A margin near offset item that specifies the horizontal offset from the side of the frame nearest the reference frame to the corresponding side of the reference frame.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRMMAR\_HORIZONTAL**

**Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

##### **DDIF\$K\_FRMMAR\_CLOSEST\_EDGE**

The position of the frame depends on the page side. If the page is a left page, the frame is positioned to the left of the left-most galley; if the page is a right page, the frame is positioned to the right of the right-most galley.



## DDIF\$\_SGA Margin Frame

DDIF\$K\_FRMMAR\_FURTHEST\_EDGE

The frame is positioned opposite the page side. If the page is a left page, the frame is positioned to the right of the right-most galley; if the page is a right page, the frame is positioned to the left of the left-most galley.

DDIF\$K\_FRMMAR\_LEFT

The frame is positioned so that it is to the left of the left-most galley.

DDIF\$K\_FRMMAR\_RIGHT

The frame is positioned so that it is to the right of the right-most galley.

A margin horizontal item that defines a standard or private label that specifies the preferred horizontal position of the lower left corner of the frame.



## DDIF\$\_SGA

### Frame Content Transformation

---

## Frame Content Transformation

The optional frame content transformation item specifies a transformation to be applied to the coordinates of content element within the frame, but not to the clipping region, outline, or other parameters associated with the frame.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FrameParameters	Figure B-51
Transformation	Figure B-104
Angle	Figure B-66

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRM\_TRANSFORM**

#### **Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_TRN aggregates**

An optional frame content transformation item that specifies a transformation to be applied to the coordinates of content element within the frame, but not to the clipping region, outline, or other parameters associated with the frame. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_TRN aggregate.

Frame content transformations are normally used when it is desirable to keep the coordinates of the content untransformed while providing the ability to view the content under different transformations. This avoids using repeated transformations on the content that would have the effect of altering the precision of the coordinates due to arithmetic roundoff during matrix multiplication.



---

## **Item Change List**

The segment attributes aggregate supplies an item-change-list item that specifies which attributes, as defined in this segment attributes aggregate, are explicitly defined at this segment level. That is, the item change list is a counted vector of item codes that correspond to those items that are specifically defined in the segment attributes aggregate. The following longwords contain the item codes corresponding to attribute items that are specifically defined in the segment attributes aggregate.

The item change list is encoded as a vector of longwords, the first of which is the length, in bytes, of the remaining portion of the vector. Items that are inherited at this level from either default DDIF values (supplied by the CDA Toolkit), or from attributes defined at higher segment levels, are not referenced in this change list. Also, item codes of empty attributes are not included as part of this list.

A call to the LOCATE ITEM routine returns the length (in bytes) of the item codes in the vector and a pointer to the beginning of the item codes.

Specifically, those item codes that return a status of CDA\$\_NORMAL in response to a call to the LOCATE ITEM routine make up this item change list. By using the item change list, an application can locate only those items in the segment attributes aggregate that are explicitly specified and interesting to the application.

---

## **AGGREGATE ITEMS**

### ***DDIF\$\_SGA\_ITEM\_CHANGE\_LIST***

***Encoding: array of type longword***

An item change list item, in which each longword contains the item code of the corresponding attribute items that are specified on this segment. This item is only valid if DDIF\$\_INHERIT\_ATTRIBUTES is specified as a processing option.



## DDIF\$\_SGB

---

### DDIF\$\_SGB—Segment Binding

The segment binding aggregate defines a variable by its name, and defines the method used to calculate its value. The DDIF\$\_SGB aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SGA\_BINDING\_DEFNS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
Binding	Figure B-105
CounterDefn	Figure B-106
StringExpression	Figure B-110
RecordList	Figure B-111

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_SGB_VARIABLE_NAME	String
DDIF\$_SGB_VARIABLE_VALUE_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGB_CTR_TRIGGER_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGB_CTR_TRIGGER	Variable
DDIF\$_SGB_CTR_INIT_C	Expression enumeration
DDIF\$_SGB_CTR_INIT	Variable
DDIF\$_SGB_CTR_STYLE	Sequence of DDIF\$_CTS aggregates
DDIF\$_SGB_CTR_TYPE	Enumeration
DDIF\$_SGB_COM_STRING_EXPR_C	Array of type enumeration
DDIF\$_SGB_COM_STRING_EXPR	Array of type variable
DDIF\$_SGB_RCD_LIST	Sequence of DDIF\$_RCD aggregates

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_SGB\_VARIABLE\_NAME**

**Encoding:** *string*

A variable name item that specifies the name of the variable being defined.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGB\_VARIABLE\_VALUE\_C**

**Encoding:** *enumeration; valid values are as follows:*



**DDIF\$K\_COUNTER\_VARIABLE**

A variable that counts occurrences of nested segments with a specified tag, or occurrences of designated types of layout objects within nested segments. Note that the value of a counter variable varies within the segment, and cannot be cross-referenced from outside the segment. However, its value can at some point be captured in the definition of computed variables, which can be cross-referenced if the segment has a segment identifier. If you specify this value, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$\_SGB\_CTR\_TRIGGER\_C through DDIF\$\_SGB\_CTR\_TYPE.

**DDIF\$K\_COMPUTED\_VARIABLE**

A variable that has a constant value throughout the segment; its value is the value of the expression at the point of definition. If you specify this value, you must supply values for the items DDIF\$\_SGB\_COM\_STRING\_EXPR\_C and DDIF\$\_SGB\_COM\_STRING\_EXPR.

**DDIF\$K\_LIST\_VARIABLE**

A variable that contains an array of records. If you specify this value, you must supply a value for the item DDIF\$\_SGB\_RCD\_LIST.

A variable value indicator that indicates the type of variable value: counter, computed, or list. Each of these types of variable values is discussed in the following sections, along with its corresponding aggregate items.



## DDIF\$\_SGB

### Counter Variable Values

---

## Counter Variable Values

Counter variable values are selected by specifying DDIF\$\_SGB\_VARIABLE\_VALUE\_C as DDIF\$K\_COUNTER\_VARIABLE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
Binding	Figure B-105
CounterDefn	Figure B-106
SegmentTag	Figure B-101
LayoutObjectType	Figure B-107
Expression	Figure B-108
CounterStyle	Figure B-109

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### DDIF\$\_SGB\_CTR\_TRIGGER\_C

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_TAGGED_SEGMENT_TRIGGER	Counts tagged segments. In this case, the DDIF\$_SGB_CTR_TRIGGER item is encoded as a string.
DDIF\$K_LAYOUT_OBJECT_TRIGGER	Counts layout objects. In this case, the DDIF\$_SGB_CTR_TRIGGER item is encoded as an enumeration that can accept any one of the following values:
DDIF\$K_DOCUMENT_LAYOUT_OBJECT	Specifies that document layout objects are to be counted.
DDIF\$K_PAGE_SET_LAYOUT_OBJECT	Specifies that page set layout objects are to be counted.
DDIF\$K_PAGE_LAYOUT_OBJECT	Specifies that page layout objects are to be counted.
DDIF\$K_FRAME_LAYOUT_OBJECT	Specifies that frame layout objects are to be counted.
DDIF\$K_BLOCK_LAYOUT_OBJECT	Specifies that block layout objects are to be counted.
DDIF\$K_LINE_LAYOUT_OBJECT	Specifies that line layout objects are to be counted.

An optional counter trigger indicator that indicates the type of object to be counted.

### DDIF\$\_SGB\_CTR\_TRIGGER

*Encoding: variable*

A counter trigger item that specifies the object to be counted.



## **DDIF\$\_SGB**

### **Counter Variable Values**

#### **DDIF\$\_SGB\_CTR\_INIT\_C**

**Encoding:** *expression enumeration*

A counter initialization indicator that indicates the method used to express the initial value for the counter.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGB\_CTR\_INIT**

**Encoding:** *variable*

A counter initialization item that specifies the initial value for the counter. The default value for this item is 1.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGB\_CTR\_STYLE**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_CTS aggregates*

An optional counter style item that determines how the counter value should be converted to text for display. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_CTS aggregate.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGB\_CTR\_TYPE**

**Encoding:** *enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K\_MILITARY\_COUNTER

All variables of this name in the current and parent segments are displayed, separated by text.

DDIF\$K\_OFFICE\_COUNTER

Only the value of the variable in the current segment is displayed.

DDIF\$K\_PAGE\_RELATIVE\_COUNTER

This style is never hierarchical, and is reset for every page. Footnote numbering on a per-page basis is an example of page-relative counting.

A counter type item that determines how nested occurrences of counted objects should be displayed, and on what conditions the counter should be reset to its initial value.



## DDIF\$\_SGB

### Computed Variable Values

---

### Computed Variable Values

Computed variable values are selected by specifying DDIF\$\_SGB\_VARIABLE\_VALUE\_C as DDIF\$K\_COMPUTED\_VARIABLE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
Binding	Figure B-105
StringExpression	Figure B-110

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_SGB\_COM\_STRING\_EXPR\_C**

**Encoding: array of type enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

DDIF\$K_TEXT_ELEMENT	An element of the expression is a text constant. In this case, DDIF\$_SGB_COM_STRING_EXPR is encoded as a character string.
DDIF\$K_VARIABLE_ELEMENT	An element of the expression is a string representation. In this case, DDIF\$_SGB_COM_STRING_EXPR is encoded as a string.

A computed string expression indicator that indicates whether an element of the expression is a text constant or a string representation.

#### **DDIF\$\_SGB\_COM\_STRING\_EXPR**

**Encoding: array of type variable**

A computed string expression item that specifies the string expression.



---

## List Variable Values

List variable values are selected by specifying DDIF\$\_SGB\_VARIABLE\_VALUE\_C as DDIF\$K\_LIST\_VARIABLE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
Binding	Figure B-105
RecordList	Figure B-111
RecordDefn	Figure B-112

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_SGB\_RCD\_LIST**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DDIF\$\_RCD aggregates*

A record list item that defines a record structure that consists of one or more primitive data types, expressed as references to variables. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_RCD aggregate.



## DDIF\$\_TBS

### DDIF\$\_TBS—Tab Stop

The tab stop aggregate defines a set of fields along a text path. The tab stop measurements are always relative to the current path. A tab directive selects the next tab stop beyond the current text position in the current text direction. If no further tab stops are defined, the tab settings are repeated by adding the position of the last tab to each of the defined tab stops. All tab stops are relative to the beginning of the current path as defined by a galley or a string layout. The DDIF\$\_TBS aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_LL1\_TAB\_STOPS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TabStop	Figure B-127

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_TBS_HORIZONTAL_POSITION_C	Measurement enumeration
DDIF\$_TBS_HORIZONTAL_POSITION	Variable
DDIF\$_TBS_TYPE	Enumeration
DDIF\$_TBS_LEADER	Character string

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_TBS\_HORIZONTAL\_POSITION\_C**

##### **Encoding: measurement enumeration**

A tab stop horizontal position indicator that indicates whether the horizontal position of the tab stop is specified as a variable or constant value.

#### **DDIF\$\_TBS\_HORIZONTAL\_POSITION**

##### **Encoding: variable**

A tab stop horizontal position item that specifies the position of the tab stop relative to the origin of the current text path.

#### **DDIF\$\_TBS\_TYPE**

##### **Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:**

##### **DDIF\$\_K\_LEFT\_TAB**

The characters in the tab field are positioned with the left alignment point of the first character at the tab position.



**DDIF\$K\_CENTER\_TAB**

The character following the tab directive is positioned such that the center alignment point is on the horizontal position of the tab stop.

**DDIF\$K\_RIGHT\_TAB**

The string of characters is positioned such that the right alignment point of the last character is on the position of the right tab.

**DDIF\$K\_DECIMAL\_TAB**

The first decimal point character subsequent to the tab directive is positioned such that the center alignment point of that character is at the horizontal position of the tab stop.

A tab stop type item that specifies the type of tab stop alignment. The default tab type is DDIF\$K\_LEFT\_TAB.

**DDIF\$\_TBS\_LEADER****Encoding: character string**

An optional tab stop leader item that specifies an optional leader character to appear repeatedly between the tab directive in the document text and the character following the tab directive.

If no leader character is specified, none appears after that tab. The leader character is presented in the typeface and size attributes of the segment in which the tab directive occurs. Only one character can be specified.



## DDIF\$\_TRN

---

### DDIF\$\_TRN—Transformation

The transformation aggregate provides mapping from one coordinate system to another. It provides the following capabilities:

- Asymmetric scaling
- Symmetric rotation or skewing of the axes
- Translation

The DDIF\$\_TRN aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CRF\_TRANSFORM and DDIF\$\_SGA\_FRM\_TRANSFORM. When a sequence of DDIF\$\_TRN aggregates is specified, the resulting transformation is to be formed by concatenating the transformations in the order in which they appear in the sequence.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
Transformation	Figure B-104
Angle	Figure B-66

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_TRN_PARAMETER_C	Enumeration
DDIF\$_TRN_PARAMETER	Variable

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DDIF\$\_TRN\_PARAMETER\_C**

*Encoding: enumeration; valid values are as follows:*

DDIF\$K_X_SCALE	Indicates the scale factor for <b>x</b> -coordinates. In this case, the DDIF\$_TRN_PARAMETER item is encoded as a single-precision floating-point value.
DDIF\$K_Y_SCALE	Indicates the scale factor for <b>y</b> -coordinates. In this case, the DDIF\$_TRN_PARAMETER item is encoded as a single-precision floating-point value.
DDIF\$K_X_TRANSLATE	Indicates translation values for <b>x</b> -coordinates. In this case, the DDIF\$_TRN_PARAMETER item is encoded as a single-precision floating-point value.



**DDIF\$K\_Y\_TRANSLATE**

Indicates translation values for **y**-coordinates. In this case, the DDIF\$\_TRN\_PARAMETER item is encoded as a single-precision floating-point value.

**DDIF\$K\_ROTATE**

Indicates angle of rotation of **x**- and **y**-coordinates. In this case, the DDIF\$\_TRN\_PARAMETER item is encoded as a single-precision floating-point value.

**DDIF\$K\_SKEW**

Indicates a difference in rotation angle of **x**- and **y**-coordinates. In this case, the DDIF\$\_TRN\_PARAMETER item is encoded as a single-precision floating-point value.

**DDIF\$K\_MATRIX\_2\_BY\_3**

Indicates two columns of a 3x3 transformation matrix, specified in column order. Given 6 numbers in the order A-B-C-D-E-F, the matrix is as follows:

A	D
B	E
C	F

In this case, the DDIF\$\_TRN\_PARAMETER item is encoded as an array (with 6 elements) of single-precision floating-point values.

**DDIF\$K\_MATRIX\_3\_BY\_3**

Indicates a 3x3 transformation matrix, specified in column order. Given 9 numbers in the order A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I, the matrix is as follows:

A	D	G
B	E	H
C	F	I

In this case, the DDIF\$\_TRN\_PARAMETER item is encoded as an array (with 9 elements) of single-precision floating-point values.

A transformation parameter indicator that indicates which parameter is being specified by DDIF\$\_TRN\_PARAMETER.

**DDIF\$\_TRN\_PARAMETER****Encoding: variable**

A transformation parameter item that contains the actual value of the translation parameter.



## DDIF\$\_TXT

---

### DDIF\$\_TXT—Latin1 Text Content

The Latin1 text content aggregate contains any text content of your document that uses the Latin1 character set. The DDIF\$\_TXT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DDIF\$\_CTD\_VALUE and DDIF\$\_SEG\_CONTENT.

Refer to the description of the Latin1-String DDIS defined type in Table B-4.

---

#### AGGREGATE FORMAT

---

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_TXT_CONTENT	String

---

#### AGGREGATE ITEMS

##### **DDIF\$\_TXT\_CONTENT**

**Encoding:** *string*

A Latin1 text content item that indicates that the character set to be used is Latin1.



## DDIF\$\_TYD—Type Definition

The segment type definition aggregate defines a labeled set of generic segment attributes for reference from nested segments. The DDIF\$\_TYD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DDIF\$\_SGA\_TYPE\_DEFNS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
SegTypeDefn	Figure B-93
TypeDefnLabel	Figure B-61
SegmentAttributes	Figure B-92
NamedValueList	Figure B-78

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DDIF\$_TYD_LABEL	String
DDIF\$_TYD_PARENT	String
DDIF\$_TYD_ATTRIBUTES	Handle of DDIF\$_SGA aggregate
DDIF\$_TYD_PRIVATE_DATA	Sequence of DDIF\$_PVT aggregates

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **DDIF\$\_TYD\_LABEL**

#### **Encoding: string**

A type label item that specifies the label by which the type is referenced. If segment types with the same name are defined in the document, the most recent definition is used. This item is referenced by the DDIF\$\_OCC\_STRUCTURE\_ELEMENT item and by the DDIF\$\_SEG\_SEGMENT\_TYPE item.

### **DDIF\$\_TYD\_PARENT**

#### **Encoding: string**

An optional type parent item that specifies the label of a segment type whose attributes are applied prior to applying the attributes of this type. This item references the DDIF\$\_SEG\_ID item.

### **DDIF\$\_TYD\_ATTRIBUTES**

#### **Encoding: handle of a DDIF\$\_SGA aggregate**

An optional type attributes item that specifies the segment attributes that are applied to segments that reference the type being defined. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_SGA aggregate.



## DDIF\$\_TYD

### **DDIF\$\_TYD\_PRIVATE\_DATA**

#### **Encoding: sequence of DDIF\$\_PVT aggregates**

An optional type private data item that specifies the private data associated with the definition. For more information, see the description of the DDIF\$\_PVT aggregate.



## DTIF Structures

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This chapter provides an overview of the general structure of a DTIF document and then provides detailed references for each DTIF-supported aggregate structure. Chapter 6 provides descriptions of the CFE-supported aggregate structures. Chapter 7 provides descriptions of the ESF-supported aggregate structures.

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### 5.1 DTIF Document Structure Overview

The structure, content, and display format of a DTIF document differentiate one document from another. However, each document must have a root aggregate, a document descriptor aggregate, a document header aggregate, and at least one table definition aggregate.

Each DTIF aggregate type and its corresponding items are discussed in this chapter.

---

### 5.2 Generic Aggregate Items

In addition to the items defined by each individual aggregate, the CDA Toolkit also supports two “generic” aggregate items that can be specified for every DTIF aggregate described in this chapter. Table 5–1 lists and describes these items.

**Table 5–1: DTIF Generic Aggregate Items**

Item Name	Encoding	Meaning
DTIF\$_USER_CONTEXT	Longword	Specifies additional longword for user
DTIF\$_AGGREGATE_TYPE	Word	Specifies the type of the aggregate; a read-only item



## DTIF\$\_ARD

---

### DTIF\$\_ARD—Array Definition Aggregate

The array definition aggregate contains data that pertains to those applications that need to encode many data points as a single item. Each data point must have the same data type and size (in bytes). The application is responsible for the creation, interpretation, and extraction of individual data points in the array. Sparse encoding of array elements is not supported. Individual data points within the array are not explicitly tagged. This reduces the size of the encoding, but also reduces the interchangeability of the data. The DTIF\$\_ARD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE, DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE, and DTIF\$\_CLD\_VALUE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ArrayDefn	Figure C-16

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_ARD_DESCRIPTION	String
DTIF\$_ARD_ELEM_TYPE_SIZE_C	Enumeration
DTIF\$_ARD_ELEM_TYPE_SIZE	Variable
DTIF\$_ARD_X_DIMENSION	Integer
DTIF\$_ARD_Y_DIMENSION	Integer
DTIF\$_ARD_Z_DIMENSION	Integer
DTIF\$_ARD_VALUES	String

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_ARD\_DESCRIPTION**

**Encoding:** *string*

An optional descriptor item that describes the array.

#### **DTIF\$\_ARD\_ELEM\_TYPE\_SIZE\_C**

**Encoding:** *enumeration*

An array element type size indicator that specifies the type and size in bytes of the value chosen for each data value encoded in the array. Valid values for this item are as follows:



DTIF\$K_STD_TYPE	Defines standard data types. In this case, the DTIF\$_ARD_ELEM_TYPE_SIZE item is encoded as an enumeration.
DTIF\$K_VAR_TYPE	Defines the size (in bytes) of nonstandard data types. In this case, the DTIF\$_ARD_ELEM_TYPE_SIZE item is encoded as an integer.

**DTIF\$\_ARD\_ELEM\_TYPE\_SIZE****Encoding: variable**

A value item that contains the actual element type size for the type selected in the previous item. If you specified DTIF\$\_ARD\_ELEM\_TYPE\_SIZE\_C as DTIF\$K\_STD\_TYPE, you must select a value from the following list.

DTIF\$K_ELEM_WORD	Word
DTIF\$K_ELEM_LONG	Longword
DTIF\$K_ELEM_FFLOAT	VAX F-floating-point
DTIF\$K_ELEM_DFLOAT	VAX D-floating-point
DTIF\$K_ELEM_GFLOAT	VAX G-floating-point
DTIF\$K_ELEM_HFLOAT	VAX H-floating-point

**DTIF\$\_ARD\_X\_DIMENSION****Encoding: integer**

A value item that is the **x** dimension of the array.

**DTIF\$\_ARD\_Y\_DIMENSION****Encoding: integer**

An optional value item that is the **y** dimension of the array.

**DTIF\$\_ARD\_Z\_DIMENSION****Encoding: integer**

An optional value item that is the **z** dimension of the array.

**DTIF\$\_ARD\_VALUES****Encoding: string**

An array values item that is the array of values.



## DTIF\$\_CAT

---

### DTIF\$\_CAT—Column Attributes Aggregate

The column attributes aggregate contains data describing the number and types of columns within a table at either the generic- or table-column level. The DTIF\$\_CAT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DTIF\$\_HDR\_GENERIC\_COLUMNS and DTIF\$\_TMD\_COLUMNS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ColAttrList	Figure C-18
Datatype	Figure C-19

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_CAT_NAME	String
DTIF\$_CAT_ID	Integer
DTIF\$_CAT_APPL_PRIVATE	Sequence of DTIF\$_NVL aggregates
DTIF\$_CAT_GENERIC_REF	Integer
DTIF\$_CAT_DESCRIPTION	Array of type character string
DTIF\$_CAT_FORMATS	Sequence of DTIF\$_FMI aggregates
DTIF\$_CAT_COMPUTED_BY	Handle of CFE\$_EXP aggregate
DTIF\$_CAT_DEFAULT_VALUE_C	Enumeration
DTIF\$_CAT_DEFAULT_VALUE	Variable
DTIF\$_CAT_MISSING_VALUE_C	Enumeration
DTIF\$_CAT_MISSING_VALUE	Variable
DTIF\$_CAT_QUERY_NAME	Character string
DTIF\$_CAT_COLUMN_HDR	Character string
DTIF\$_CAT_DATA_TYPE	Enumeration
DTIF\$_CAT_DATA_LENGTH	Integer
DTIF\$_CAT_SCALE_FACTOR	Integer
DTIF\$_CAT_FLAGS	Longword

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_CAT\_NAME**

##### **Encoding: string**

An optional identifier item that uniquely identifies this column attribute. A generic- and table-column attribute can have the same name, and different tables



can use the same names. However, all generic column names must be unique, and all column names within each table must be unique. This identifier is for an application program; it is not referenced by any DTIF item.

**DTIF\$\_CAT\_ID****Encoding: integer**

An optional value item that uniquely identifies this column attribute and is used as both a generic attribute and a table column attribute. If DTIF\$\_CAT\_ID is omitted, the value is that of the previous DTIF\$\_CAT\_ID item plus 1. If there is no previous DTIF\$\_CAT\_ID item, the value is 1.

When used as a generic attribute, the value of this item is arbitrary; when used as a table column attribute, this item identifies the table column number, and its value must not exceed that of DTIF\$\_TBL\_MAX\_COLS (if specified). For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_TBL aggregate. This item is referenced by the DTIF\$\_CAT\_GENERIC\_REF item and by the DTIF\$\_CLD\_COL\_NUM item.

**DTIF\$\_CAT\_APPL\_PRIVATE****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_NVL aggregates**

An optional private column attribute data item that contains application-private information about the column that is not currently standardized by DTIF. All interpretations of the private data are subject only to private agreements between the parties concerned. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_NVL aggregate.

**DTIF\$\_CAT\_GENERIC\_REF****Encoding: integer**

An optional generic attribute reference item that specifies that this table column inherits attributes from the generic attribute whose DTIF\$\_CAT\_ID matches the value of this item. Note that DTIF\$\_CAT\_GENERIC\_REF is not used when encoding a sequence of DTIF\$\_CAT aggregates for DTIF\$\_HDR\_GENERIC\_COLUMNS. This item references the DTIF\$\_CAT\_ID item.

**DTIF\$\_CAT\_DESCRIPTION****Encoding: array of type character string**

An optional column descriptor item that contains a list of text strings describing this column, its revision history, and restrictions.

**DTIF\$\_CAT\_FORMATS****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_FMI aggregates**

An optional format item that specifies one or more sets of default format attributes for data values. These attributes can be overridden at a lower level. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_FMI aggregate.

When specified in a table column, this item supplies the default formats for all cells in the column.

**DTIF\$\_CAT\_COMPUTED\_BY****Encoding: handle of a CFE\$\_EXP aggregate**

An optional expression item that calculates values for this column, which may be derived from other cell values or columns. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_EXP aggregate.



## DTIF\$\_CAT

### **DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE\_C**

#### **Encoding: enumeration**

An optional default values indicator that specifies the type of default value to be used for null values. The default value is used when no explicit value is specified for cells in the table column (that is, when the cells are empty). Valid values for this item are as follows:

DTIF\$K\_CV\_INTEGER

Indicates an integer value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE item is encoded as a variable integer.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_LATIN1\_TEXT

Indicates a string value from the Latin1 character set. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE item is encoded as a string.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_SIMPLE\_TEXT

Indicates a character string value from any (single) character set. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE item is encoded as a character string.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_DATE

Indicates a date string value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DTIF\$\_DAT. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_DAT aggregate.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_SCALED\_INTEGER

Indicates a scaled integer value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE item is encoded as a scaled integer.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_VTEXT

Indicates a varying text string value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DTIF\$\_VTX. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_VTX aggregate.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_ARRAY

Indicates an array value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DTIF\$\_ARD. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_ARD aggregate.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_COMPLEX

Indicates a complex floating-point value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DTIF\$\_CFT. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_CFT aggregate.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_FLOAT

Indicates a floating-point value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE item is encoded as a general floating-point value.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_BOOLEAN

Indicates a Boolean value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE item is encoded as a Boolean value.

### **DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE**

#### **Encoding: variable**

A default value item that specifies the actual default value for the default value type selected in the previous item.



**DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE\_C****Encoding: enumeration**

An optional numeric or character string indicator that specifies the type of missing or null value chosen from those that are delineated for processing. Valid values for this item are as follows:

DTIF\$K\_CV\_INTEGER

Indicates an integer value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE item is encoded as a variable integer.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_LATIN1\_TEXT

Indicates a string value from the Latin1 character set. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE item is encoded as a string.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_SIMPLE\_TEXT

Indicates a character string value from any (single) character set. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE item is encoded as a character string.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_DATE

Indicates a date string value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DTIF\$\_DAT. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_DAT aggregate.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_SCALED\_INTEGER

Indicates a scaled integer value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE item is encoded as a scaled integer.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_VTEXT

Indicates a varying text string value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DTIF\$\_VTX. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_VTX aggregate.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_ARRAY

Indicates an array value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DTIF\$\_ARD. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_ARD aggregate.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_COMPLEX

Indicates a complex floating-point value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DTIF\$\_CFT. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_CFT aggregate.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_FLOAT

Indicates a floating-point value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE item is encoded as a general floating-point value.

DTIF\$K\_CV\_BOOLEAN

Indicates a Boolean value. In this case, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE item is encoded as a Boolean value.

**DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE****Encoding: variable**

A missing value item that specifies the actual missing value for the missing or null value type selected in the previous item. This item must be the same data type as DTIF\$\_CAT\_DATA\_TYPE below.



## DTIF\$\_CAT

### **DTIF\$\_CAT\_QUERY\_NAME**

#### **Encoding: character string**

An optional column query name item that specifies a shorthand identifier for the column attribute name that can be used in expressions. This item is user-specified and must be unique within each table.

### **DTIF\$\_CAT\_COLUMN\_HDR**

#### **Encoding: character string**

An optional column header name item that specifies a more descriptive label to title the column in graphs and reports.

### **DTIF\$\_CAT\_DATA\_TYPE**

#### **Encoding: enumeration**

An optional data type item that specifies the data type for this column attribute. DTIF\$\_CAT\_DATA\_TYPE describes a column for creation purposes. Valid values for this item are as follows:

DTIF\$K_DT_UNKNOWN	Unknown
DTIF\$K_DT_WORD	Signed word integer
DTIF\$K_DT_LONG	Signed longword integer
DTIF\$K_DT_QUAD	Signed quadword integer
DTIF\$K_DT_FFLOAT	VAX F-floating-point, which is encoded as 4 bytes (bits : 1 sign, 8 exponent, 23 fraction)
DTIF\$K_DT_DFLOAT	VAX D-floating-point, which is encoded as 8 bytes (bits : 1 sign, 8 exponent, 55 fraction)
DTIF\$K_DT_GFLOAT	VAX G-floating-point, which is encoded as 8 bytes (bits : 1 sign, 11 exponent, 52 fraction)
DTIF\$K_DT_HFLOAT	VAX H-floating-point, which is encoded as 16 bytes (bits : 1 sign, 15 exponent, 112 fraction)
DTIF\$K_DT_ABSDATE	Absolute date/time
DTIF\$K_DT_TEXT	Text string
DTIF\$K_DT_VTEXT	Varying text string
DTIF\$K_DT_SEGSTR	Segmented string

### **DTIF\$\_CAT\_DATA\_LENGTH**

#### **Encoding: integer**

An optional data length item that specifies the number of characters for text data types, or the maximum characters for the DTIF\$\_VTX aggregate items. For other data types, this item is optional. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_VTX aggregate.

### **DTIF\$\_CAT\_SCALE\_FACTOR**

#### **Encoding: integer**

An optional scale factor item that specifies the scale factor for integer data type values (DTIF\$K\_DT\_WORD, DTIF\$K\_DT\_LONG, or DTIF\$K\_DT\_QUAD) specified for the DTIF\$\_CAT\_DATA\_TYPE item. DTIF\$\_CAT\_SCALE\_FACTOR describes the column for creation purposes. Cells within a column should apply DTIF\$\_CAT\_SCALE\_FACTOR also. The scale factor is multiplied by the value (value \* factor). The factor's value is a power of 10, so a positive factor value moves the decimal point to the right; a negative value moves it to the left. Although this item is encoded as an integer, only the lowest byte is used.



**DTIF\$\_CAT\_FLAGS****Encoding: longword**

An optional flags item that specifies whether the column is recomputed whenever a change is made or contains display or descriptive information that should not be updated. This item has the following flag values:

dtif\$m_cat_autorecalc	If set, the column is automatically recomputed whenever a change is made.
dtif\$m_cat_readonly	If set, the column is for display purposes only and may not be updated.
dtif\$m_cat_annotation	If set, the column comprises label values only and should not be treated as data.



---

## DTIF\$\_CCD—DTIF Cell Coordinates Aggregate

The cell coordinates aggregate contains data that is used to define the active, or current, cell within the window; cell ranges; or an expression stored within a cell. The DTIF\$\_CCD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DTIF\$\_CLR\_RANGE\_BEGIN, DTIF\$\_CLR\_RANGE\_END, and DTIF\$\_WND\_ACTIVE\_LOC.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
CellCoord	Figure C-36
ColNum	Figure C-34
RowNum	Figure C-35

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_CCD_ROW	Integer
DTIF\$_CCD_COLUMN	Integer
DTIF\$_CCD_FLAGS	Enumeration

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

**DTIF\$\_CCD\_ROW**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A row identifier item that indicates the row number.

**DTIF\$\_CCD\_COLUMN**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A column identifier item that indicates the column number. In spreadsheet programs, columns are often specified using letter names rather than numbers. In this case, the column number must be assigned in ascending order, beginning with 1.

**DTIF\$\_CCD\_FLAGS**

**Encoding:** *enumeration*

A flags item that indicates whether the row and column references are relative or absolute. Valid values are as follows:



## DTIF\$\_CCD

DTIF\$K_RELROW_RELCOL	Relative Row/Relative Column
DTIF\$K_RELROW_ABSCOL	Relative Row/Absolute Column
DTIF\$K_ABSROW_RELCOL	Absolute Row/Relative Column
DTIF\$K_ABSROW_ABSCOL	Absolute Row/Absolute Column

The default is DTIF\$K\_RELROW\_RELCOL.

A relative reference indicates that the reference can be updated to reflect the position of the cell's new location relative to its old location. If the decoding application does not support this concept, it can ignore this item.

An absolute reference to a row (column) indicates that the reference can remain unchanged wherever the cell is being copied to within a table. Absolute references are usually specified in spreadsheet programs by prefixing a character, such as a dollar sign (\$), before the row or column identifier in a cell coordinate name.



## DTIF\$\_CFT

---

### DTIF\$\_CFT—DTIF Complex Float Aggregate

The complex float aggregate models a complex floating-point value. The DTIF\$\_CFT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE, DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE, and DTIF\$\_CLD\_VALUE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

---

Syntax	Location
ComplexFloat	Figure C-17

---

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

---

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_CFT_REAL_PART	General floating-point
DTIF\$_CFT_IMAGINARY_PART	General floating-point

---

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### ***DTIF\$\_CFT\_REAL\_PART***

***Encoding: general floating-point***

A value item that specifies the real portion of the complex number.

#### ***DTIF\$\_CFT\_IMAGINARY\_PART***

***Encoding: general floating-point***

A value item that specifies the imaginary portion of the complex number.



## DTIF\$\_CLD—DTIF Cell Data Aggregate

The cell data aggregate contains data that pertains to the contents of a particular column in a particular row of a table. Each cell must be encoded only once and cells must be stored in increasing (numeric column) order within a row, that is, first column, second column, . . . , last column.

Empty cells can be omitted from the encoding, allowing sparsely filled rows to be efficiently encoded. It is necessary to encode only those cells that contain data, using the DTIF\$\_CLD\_COL\_NUM item to identify each cell in terms of its column number within the rows.

If a cell is omitted from a table encoding, it is considered *null*. A cell that is null is different from one whose value is 0 (for numeric data, that is). DTIF provides two ways to express null values. One is to omit the cell from the encoding. The second is to encode the cell with the DTIF\$K\_CLD\_STATE\_CS\_ISNULL value, which allows the encoding application to leave a placeholder for the cell and which may contain other formatting information.

*Missing values* are similar to null values. A missing value is the value a cell has if it is null, and it is usually used for display purposes. Typically, this value is outside the normal domain of values for cells in this column, so that it will not be confused with supplied data. DTIF provides two ways of expressing missing values: using the DTIF\$\_CAT or DTIF\$\_CLD aggregate. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_CAT aggregate.

The DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE item supplies the missing value for all null cells within that column.

The DTIF\$\_CLD\_VALUE item supplies the missing value as the cell value and overrides the missing value supplied by the DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE item. When reading the DTIF document, decoding applications first check the DTIF\$\_CLD\_STATE\_CS\_ISNULL value to determine how to interpret the cell value.

If the state is null, use the default value specified for the DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE item. If the cell value is the same as the DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE item, the cell value is considered missing.

If neither a cell- nor column attributes-level missing value is found for a null cell and the decoding application needs to display some value, it may use whatever default is appropriate. The suggested defaults are zero for numeric columns, blanks for text columns, and the base time for date columns.

The DTIF\$\_CLD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_ROW\_CELLS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
CellData	Figure C-13
CellValue	Figure C-14



## DTIF\$\_CLD

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_CLD_COL_NUM	Integer
DTIF\$_CLD_STATE	Enumeration
DTIF\$_CLD_DESCRIPTION	Array of type character string
DTIF\$_CLD_APPL_PRIVATE	Sequence of DTIF\$_NVL aggregates
DTIF\$_CLD_FORMATS	Sequence of DTIF\$_FMI aggregates
DTIF\$_CLD_VALUE_C	Enumeration
DTIF\$_CLD_VALUE	Variable
DTIF\$_CLD_FORMULA_CFE	Handle of CFE\$_EXP aggregate

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_CLD\_COL\_NUM**

##### **Encoding: integer**

An optional column number item that specifies the column number of this cell item in the DTIF\$\_CAT aggregate. Column numbers begin with 1 and increase sequentially by 1. If not present, this item is derived from the previous cell (previous column number plus 1). If not specified, the first value of this item in a row defaults to 1. This item must correspond to the DTIF\$\_CAT\_ID item in the DTIF\$\_CAT aggregate. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_CAT aggregate.

#### **DTIF\$\_CLD\_STATE**

##### **Encoding: enumeration**

An optional cell state item that determines whether the cell has a valid value or is empty. Valid values are as follows:

DTIF\$K\_CS\_ISVALUE

If set, the cell contains a formula, a value, or both.

DTIF\$K\_CS\_ISNULL

If set, the cell contains no value or formula. For calculation purposes, the cell is considered empty, and a default value can be applied to the cell. The cell can contain other information, such as format, that does not influence calculation.

DTIF\$K\_CS\_ISERROR

If set, the cell evaluates to an ERROR value. This state is selected unless one of the additional error states (see below) that identifies the specific type of error is selected.



**DTIF\$K\_CS\_ISNOVALUE**

If set, the cell has a formula, but no specific value. This state can occur in certain spreadsheets, if the user has disabled auto-recalculation, created a new cell, and then saved the grid without enabling auto-recalculation. The spreadsheet saves the cell formula but has no cell value to save. This state can also be selected if the cell contains a formula that does not evaluate to a single value, such as a financial function or database query function that returns a pointer to a stream of values. Decoding applications that do not wish to recompute cell values, or that do not support multivalued cells, can treat cells of this nature as null (as if the DTIF\$K\_CS\_ISNULL state were selected).

The default value is DTIF\$K\_CS\_ISVALUE.

If a cell evaluates to one of the following predefined error conditions, the appropriate error state is selected. Otherwise, the DTIF\$K\_CS\_ISERROR value (see above) is selected:

**DTIF\$K\_CS\_ISUNDERFLOW**

If selected, the error is due to a numeric underflow condition.

**DTIF\$K\_CS\_ISOVERFLOW**

If selected, the error is due to a numeric overflow condition.

**DTIF\$K\_CS\_ISUNDEFREF**

If selected, the cell references an undefined cell and cannot be evaluated. Note that this may not be considered an error by some applications.

**DTIF\$K\_CS\_ISDIVZERO**

If selected, the error is due to a divide by zero condition.

**DTIF\$K\_CS\_ISRECURSIVE**

If selected, the cell formula participates in a recursive expression. Note that this may not be considered an error by some applications.

**DTIF\$\_CLD\_DESCRIPTION****Encoding: array of type character string**

An optional cell descriptor item that describes the data contained in the cell. This item can be displayed by applications as a comment or note stored with a cell.

**DTIF\$\_CLD\_APPL\_PRIVATE****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_NVL aggregates**

An optional private cell data item that contains application-private data about the cell not currently standardized by DTIF. All interpretations of the private data are subject only to private agreements between the parties concerned. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_NVL aggregate.

**DTIF\$\_CLD\_FORMATS****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_FMI aggregates**

An optional format item that specifies the default format attributes for this cell value. Note that the DTIF\$\_FMI\_WIDTH item should not be specified at cell level. If the DTIF\$\_FMI\_WIDTH item is present at cell level, it should be ignored. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_FMI aggregate.



## DTIF\$\_CLD

### **DTIF\$\_CLD\_VALUE\_C**

#### **Encoding: enumeration**

An optional value data indicator that specifies the type of value chosen for the cell value. Valid values for this item are as follows:

DTIF\$K_CV_INTEGER	Indicates an integer value. In this case, the DTIF\$_CLD_VALUE item is encoded as a variable integer.
DTIF\$K_CV_LATIN1_TEXT	Indicates a text string value from the Latin1 character set. In this case, the DTIF\$_CLD_VALUE item is encoded as a string.
DTIF\$K_CV_SIMPLE_TEXT	Indicates a character string value from any (single) character set. In this case, the DTIF\$_CLD_VALUE item is encoded as a character string.
DTIF\$K_CV_DATE	Indicates a date string value. In this case, the DTIF\$_CLD_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DTIF\$_DAT. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$_DAT aggregate.
DTIF\$K_CV_SCALED_INTEGER	Indicates a scaled integer value. In this case, the DTIF\$_CLD_VALUE item is encoded as a scaled integer.
DTIF\$K_CV_VTEXT	Indicates a varying text string value. In this case, the DTIF\$_CLD_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DTIF\$_VTX. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$_VTX aggregate.
DTIF\$K_CV_ARRAY	Indicates an array value. In this case, the DTIF\$_CLD_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DTIF\$_ARD. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$_ARD aggregate.
DTIF\$K_CV_COMPLEX	Indicates a complex floating-point value. In this case, the DTIF\$_CLD_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DTIF\$_CFT. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$_CFT aggregate.
DTIF\$K_CV_FLOAT	Indicates a floating-point value. In this case, the DTIF\$_CLD_VALUE item is encoded as a general floating-point value.
DTIF\$K_CV_BOOLEAN	Indicates a Boolean value. In this case, the DTIF\$_CLD_VALUE item is encoded as a type Boolean.

### **DTIF\$\_CLD\_VALUE**

#### **Encoding: variable**

A value item that contains the actual data value for the value type selected in the previous item.



## DTIF\$\_CLD

### ***DTIF\$\_CLD\_FORMULA\_CFE***

***Encoding: handle of a CFE\$\_EXP aggregate***

An optional expression item that calculates the value of the cell and is derived from other cell values. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_EXP aggregate.



## DTIF\$\_CLR

---

### DTIF\$\_CLR—DTIF Cell Range Aggregate

The cell range aggregate defines explicit starting and ending cells using two cell references. A single-cell range is indicated by the absence of an ending cell. The DTIF\$\_CLR aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_RNG\_REGION.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
CellRange	Figure C-39

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_CLR_RANGE_BEGIN	Handle of DTIF\$_CCD aggregate
DTIF\$_CLR_RANGE_END	Handle of DTIF\$_CCD aggregate

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_CLR\_RANGE\_BEGIN**

**Encoding:** *handle of a DTIF\$\_CCD aggregate*

A range begin item that is the starting cell in the range that corresponds to the upper left cell. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_CCD aggregate.

#### **DTIF\$\_CLR\_RANGE\_END**

**Encoding:** *handle of a DTIF\$\_CCD aggregate*

An optional range end item that is the ending cell in the range that corresponds to the lower right cell. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_CCD aggregate.



## DTIF\$\_COR—DTIF Column Range Aggregate

The column range aggregate defines a range using starting and ending column numbers. A column range differs from a cell range in that a column range refers to an indeterminate number of cells. A single-column range is indicated by the absence of an ending column. The DTIF\$\_COR aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_RNG\_REGION.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ColRange	Figure C-41

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_COR_COL_BEGIN	Integer
DTIF\$_COR_COL_END	Integer

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_COR\_COL\_BEGIN**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A column begin item that specifies the starting column number that corresponds to the first column in the range.

#### **DTIF\$\_COR\_COL\_END**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional column end item that specifies the ending column number that corresponds to the last column in the range.



## DTIF\$\_DAT

---

### DTIF\$\_DAT—DTIF Date and Time Aggregate

The DTIF date and time aggregate specifies a date/time value that is defined as a sequence of two octet strings. The first octet string defines the date and time as a binary value; the second octet string defines an optional time differential. The DTIF\$\_DAT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE, DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE, DTIF\$\_CLD\_VALUE, DTIF\$\_HDR\_DATE, and DTIF\$\_NVL\_VALUE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

---

Syntax	Location
DateTime	Figure C-29

---

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

---

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_DAT_DATETIME	String
DTIF\$_DAT_TIME_DIFF_C	Enumeration
DTIF\$_DAT_TIME_DIFF	Variable

---

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_DAT\_DATETIME**

##### **Encoding: string**

A date and time item that is a sequence of octets representing a date/time value. Each octet is interpreted as an unsigned integer value, as shown in the following table.

---

Octet Number	Date/Time Element
0	Century digits in the range of values from 0 to 99; for example, 19 in the year 1967
1	Year digits in the range of values from 0 to 99; for example, 67 in the year 1967
2	Month in the range of values from 1 to 12
3	Day in the range of values from 1 to 31
4	Hour in the range of values from 0 to 23
5	Minute in the range of values from 0 to 59
6	Second in the range of values from 0 to 59
7	Hundredths of seconds in the range of values from 0 to 99

---



**DTIF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF\_C****Encoding: enumeration**

An optional time difference indicator that specifies the type of time differential value chosen from those for the time differential item. Valid values for this item are as follows:

DTIF\$K\_UTC\_TIME

A value that represents Coordinate Universal Time (UTC), or Greenwich Mean Time. This is equivalent to a time differential of 0 hours, 0 seconds. In this case, the DTIF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item is left blank.

DTIF\$K\_PLUS\_DIFF

An octet string representing a positive time differential, as shown in the table below. In this case, the DTIF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item is encoded as an octet.

DTIF\$K\_NEG\_DIFF

An octet string representing a negative time differential, as shown in the table below. In this case, the DTIF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item is encoded as an octet.

The following table shows the encoding of the 2 octets that represent the encoding of the DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item for the DTIF\$K\_PLUS\_DIFF and DTIF\$K\_NEG\_DIFF cases. Each octet is interpreted as an unsigned integer value, as shown in the following table.

Octet Number	Date/Time Element
0	Hours in the range of values from 0 to 13 for DTIF\$K_PLUS_DIFF and in the range of values from 0 to 12 for DTIF\$K_NEG_DIFF.
1	Minutes in the range of values from 0 to 59.

**DTIF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF****Encoding: variable**

A time difference item that contains the actual time differential for the time differential type selected in the previous item.

If the DTIF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF\_C item is present, the DTIF\$\_DAT\_DATETIME item represents the Coordinate Universal Time, and the value chosen for DTIF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF represents the local time differential.

If the DTIF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF\_C item is not present, the value specified for the DTIF\$\_DAT\_DATETIME item represents local time.



## DTIF\$\_DSC

---

### DTIF\$\_DSC—Document Descriptor Aggregate

The DTIF document descriptor aggregate specifies the version level of the DTIF encoding and identifies the software that created the document. The DTIF\$\_DSC aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_DTF\_DESCRIPTOR.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

---

Syntax	Location
DocumentDescriptor	Figure C-2

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

---

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_DSC_MAJOR_VERSION	Integer
DTIF\$_DSC_MINOR_VERSION	Integer
DTIF\$_DSC_PRODUCT_IDENTIFIER	String
DTIF\$_DSC_PRODUCT_NAME	Array of type character string
DTIF\$_DSC_ENCODE_MAJOR_VERSION	Integer
DTIF\$_DSC_ENCODE_MINOR_VERSION	Integer

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_DSC\_MAJOR\_VERSION**

**Encoding: integer**

A major version indicator that specifies the major version number of the encoding application.

#### **DTIF\$\_DSC\_MINOR\_VERSION**

**Encoding: integer**

A minor version indicator that specifies the minor version number of the encoding application.

#### **DTIF\$\_DSC\_PRODUCT\_IDENTIFIER**

**Encoding: string**

A product identifier item that contains a registered facility mnemonic representing the software that encoded the DTIF document.

The product identifier can be an acronym or abbreviation for the product name. This identifier is constant across versions of the product. The product identifier string is used to prefix all tags placed in the table by the product.



***DTIF\$\_DSC\_PRODUCT\_NAME******Encoding: array of type character string***

A product name item that indicates the name of the product that encoded the document.

The product name string contains the version number of the product. The name of the product should be spelled in full.

***DTIF\$\_DSC\_ENCODE\_MAJOR\_VERSION******Encoding: integer***

An encoding major version indicator (type DTIF\$\_DSC\_ENCODE\_MAJOR\_VERSION) that acts as the primary indicator of compatibility between DTIF processors and the encoding of the present DTIF document.

The literal DTIF\$K\_MAJOR\_VERSION is defined to represent the highest major version supported by the CDA Toolkit. Applications should use this literal for the encoding major version indicator. On output, the CDA Toolkit supplies the current version if the application has stored a different value. The default value is DTIF\$K\_MAJOR\_VERSION.

***DTIF\$\_DSC\_ENCODE\_MINOR\_VERSION******Encoding: integer***

An encoding minor version indicator that specifies the minor version number of the DTIF encoding.

The literal DTIF\$K\_MINOR\_VERSION is defined to represent the highest minor version supported by the CDA Toolkit. Applications should use this literal for the encoding minor version indicator. On output, the CDA Toolkit supplies the current version if the application has stored a different value. The default value is DTIF\$K\_MINOR\_VERSION.



## DTIF\$\_DTF

---

### DTIF\$\_DTF—DTIF Document Root Aggregate

The DTIF document root aggregate identifies this particular instance of a DTIF document.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
DTIFDocument	Figure C-1

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_DTF_DESCRIPTOR	Handle of DTIF\$_DSC aggregate
DTIF\$_DTF_HEADER	Handle of DTIF\$_HDR aggregate
DTIF\$_DTF_TABLES	Sequence of DTIF\$_TBL aggregates

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_DTF\_DESCRIPTOR**

**Encoding:** *handle of a DTIF\$\_DSC aggregate*

A document descriptor item that describes the document encoding. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_DSC aggregate.

#### **DTIF\$\_DTF\_HEADER**

**Encoding:** *handle of a DTIF\$\_HDR aggregate*

A document header item that contains parameters and processing instructions that apply to the document as a whole. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_HDR aggregate.

#### **DTIF\$\_DTF\_TABLES**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DTIF\$\_TBL aggregates*

A document tables item that specifies the tables of the document. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_TBL aggregate.



## DTIF\$\_ERF—External Reference Aggregate

The external reference aggregate specifies a source of data that is outside the DTIF document. It does so by specifying the data syntax and location of the external reference element. In the body of tables, external references are specified as indexes into the external reference aggregate. Items in this list are referenced within the table by a cell formula containing the CFE\$K\_CELL\_EXTRACT value for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_EXL aggregate. The first external reference has an index of 1, and subsequent external references are numbered increasing by 1 (2, 3 . . . ). The DTIF\$\_ERF aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_HDR\_EXTERNAL\_REFERENCES.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExternalReference	Figure C-4
StorageSystemTag	Figure C-5
ExternalRefIndex	Figure C-6

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_ERF_DATA_TYPE	Object identifier
DTIF\$_ERF_DESCRIPTOR	Array of type character string
DTIF\$_ERF_LABEL	Character string
DTIF\$_ERF_LABEL_TYPE	String with <b>add-info</b>
DTIF\$_ERF_CONTROL	Enumeration

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_ERF\_DATA\_TYPE**

**Encoding:** *object identifier*

A reference data type item that identifies the data type of the external data object.

#### **DTIF\$\_ERF\_DESCRIPTOR**

**Encoding:** *array of type character string*

A reference descriptor item that provides a human-readable description of the data type.



## DTIF\$\_ERF

### **DTIF\$\_ERF\_LABEL**

#### **Encoding: character string**

A reference label item that provides the label by which the user and/or the system identifies the data object.

When interchanging tables between different systems, the decoding application can replace the reference label with one suited for that system. Decoding applications are not required to preserve the label, but rather can ask the receiving user to specify a new label for the data object, or generate one automatically.

### **DTIF\$\_ERF\_LABEL\_TYPE**

#### **Encoding: string with add-info**

A storage item that contains a tag identifying the type of storage system in which the external reference is located. The following table lists the values for **add-info** and the corresponding string values.

Add-Info	String
DTIF\$K_PRIVATE_LABEL_TYPE	The label is a private label. In this case, the string can be any user-specified string.
DTIF\$K_RMS_LABEL_TYPE	The label is an RMS file specification. In this case, the string must be "\$RMS".
DTIF\$K_UTX_LABEL_TYPE	The label is an ULTRIX file specification. In this case, the string must be "\$UTX".
DTIF\$K_MDS_LABEL_TYPE	The label is an MS-DOS or OS/2 file specification. In this case, the string must be "\$MDS".

### **DTIF\$\_ERF\_CONTROL**

#### **Encoding: enumeration**

A control item that specifies how the referenced data object is treated when the document is transferred from one system to another. Valid values for this item are as follows:

DTIF\$K_COPY_REFERENCE	The referenced data object is transmitted along with the document and is stored on the receiving system.
DTIF\$K_NO_COPY_REFERENCE	The referenced data is not transmitted with the document.

The default is DTIF\$K\_COPY\_REFERENCE.



---

## DTIF\$\_EXT—DTIF Application Private Aggregate

The external content aggregate specifies content that is external to the document. The DTIF\$\_EXT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_NVL\_VALUE.

Refer to the corresponding EXTERNAL DDIS built-in primitive described in Table B-1.

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_EXT_DIRECT_REFERENCE	Object identifier
DTIF\$_EXT_INDIRECT_REFERENCE	Integer
DTIF\$_EXT_DATA_VALUE_DESCRIPTOR	String
DTIF\$_EXT_ENCODING_C	Enumeration
DTIF\$_EXT_ENCODING	Variable
DTIF\$_EXT_ENCODING_L	Integer

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_EXT\_DIRECT\_REFERENCE**

**Encoding:** *object identifier*

An optional direct reference item that is used to identify the data type (syntax and semantics) of the external element. Each use of the external reference can be accompanied by a statement constraining the range of permitted data types.

#### **DTIF\$\_EXT\_INDIRECT\_REFERENCE**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional indirect reference item. This item is reserved for future standardization.

#### **DTIF\$\_EXT\_DATA\_VALUE\_DESCRIPTOR**

**Encoding:** *string*

An optional data value descriptor item that is a text string describing the data value to programs, to people, or to both.



## DTIF\$\_EXT

### ***DTIF\$\_EXT\_ENCODING\_C***

#### ***Encoding: enumeration***

An encoding indicator that specifies the type of value chosen from those for the method of encoding the data value. Valid values for this item are as follows:

DTIF\$K_DOCUMENT_ENCODING	Nested document. In this case, the DTIF\$_EXT_ENCODING item is encoded as a document root aggregate.
DTIF\$K_DDIS_ENCODING	Nested document. In this case, the DTIF\$_EXT_ENCODING item is encoded as a DIGITAL Data Interchange Syntax (DDIS) encoding.
DTIF\$K_OCTET_ENCODING	Octet-aligned encoding. In this case, the DTIF\$_EXT_ENCODING item is encoded as a string.
DTIF\$K_ARBITRARY_ENCODING	Arbitrary. In this case, the DTIF\$_EXT_ENCODING item is encoded as a bit string.

### ***DTIF\$\_EXT\_ENCODING***

#### ***Encoding: variable***

An encoding item that specifies the actual data value for the encoding value type selected in the previous item.

### ***DTIF\$\_EXT\_ENCODING\_L***

#### ***Encoding: integer***

A read-only encoding length item that specifies the length (on output) of the encoding. The application cannot modify this item.



## DTIF\$\_FMI—Format Information Aggregate

The format information aggregate defines the presentation of a data value, that is, how the value appears when printed or displayed. Format information has no effect upon the calculation or precision of a value.

Format information can be specified at and inherited from several levels within a DTIF document. These levels are listed here in order of increasing precedence: table, window, column, row, and cell. This multilevel scheme allows applications to define default format attributes at, for example, table or column level, and then to override only those attributes that differ at a lower level. Generic format attributes override column format attributes only when referenced by a particular table column. The DTIF\$\_FMI aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DTIF\$\_CAT\_FORMATS, DTIF\$\_CLD\_FORMATS, DTIF\$\_ROW\_FORMATS, DTIF\$\_TMD\_DEFAULT\_FMTS, and DTIF\$\_WND\_FORMATS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
FormatInfoList	Figure C-20
FormatType	Figure C-22
NumericFmt	Figure C-24
FmtPrec	Figure C-25
TextFmt	Figure C-26
DateFmt	Figure C-27
FmtFlags	Figure C-28
LangPrefIndex	Figure C-21
EditStrIndex	Figure C-23

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_FMI_WINDOW_ID	Integer
DTIF\$_FMI_C	Enumeration
DTIF\$_FMI_NUM_DATATYPE	Longword
DTIF\$_FMI_NUM_C	Enumeration
DTIF\$_FMI_NUMSTD_TYPE	Enumeration
DTIF\$_FMI_NUMSTD_DIGITS	Integer
DTIF\$_FMI_NUMSTD_FRAC	Integer
DTIF\$_FMI_NUMEDS_EDITSTR	Handle of ESF\$_EDS aggregate



## DTIF\$\_FMI

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_FMI_NUMEID_EDITSTR_ID	Integer
DTIF\$_FMI_NUM_RNDTRUNC	Enumeration
<i>DTIF\$_FMI_TXT_C</i>	Enumeration
DTIF\$_FMI_TXTSTD_TYPE	Enumeration
DTIF\$_FMI_TXTEDS_EDITSTR	Handle of ESF\$_EDS aggregate
DTIF\$_FMI_TXTEID_EDITSTR_ID	Integer
<i>DTIF\$_FMI_DAT_C</i>	Enumeration
DTIF\$_FMI_DATSTD_TYPE	Enumeration
DTIF\$_FMI_DATSTD_ORDER	Enumeration
DTIF\$_FMI_DATEDS_EDITSTR	Handle of ESF\$_EDS aggregate
DTIF\$_FMI_DATEID_EDITSTR_ID	Integer
DTIF\$_FMI_FLAGS	Longword
DTIF\$_FMI_WIDTH	Integer
DTIF\$_FMI_LANG_ID	Integer
DTIF\$_FMI_DIRECTION	Enumeration
DTIF\$_FMI_UNIT_DESC	Array of type character string
DTIF\$_FMI_ALIGNMENT	Enumeration
DTIF\$_FMI_BORDER	Longword

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### ***DTIF\$\_FMI\_WINDOW\_ID***

#### ***Encoding: integer***

An optional window identifier item that specifies the window number for a given format. This item allows one format to be defined for a cell when it is displayed in one window, and a different format to be defined for the same cell when it is displayed in a different window. This item references the DTIF\$\_WND\_ID item.

Window 1 is considered the main window. If the DTIF\$\_FMI\_WINDOW\_ID item is not specified, the format can be interpreted as applying to the main window. Applications can choose to apply the main window format as the default for all other windows of a table, unless specific formatting is included for the other windows.

Because not all DTIF applications use windows, Digital recommends that those applications that do recognize windows store the format information according to the guidelines described at the end of this section.



**DTIF\$\_FMI\_C****Encoding: enumeration**

An optional general format type indicator that indicates the type of format to be used.

For each numeric, text, or date data type, the format can be specified as a predefined DTIF format type, such as \$MONEY or \$PERCENT, as an ESF, or as a reference to an edit string defined in a language preference table.

The predefined formats are implicit edit strings that define commonly used formats for a given data type; however, those applications that do not support edit strings can consider a value formatted with an edit string as equivalent to not having an explicit format. Such an application can inform the user that it does not support the DTIF-defined format and can choose an alternate presentation. Valid values are as follows:

DTIF\$K_NUMERIC_FORMAT	Indicates the format to be used when displaying numeric values. If you specify this format type, you must supply values for the items DTIF\$_FMI_NUM_DATATYPE through DTIF\$_FMI_NUM_RNDTRUNC.
DTIF\$K_TEXT_FORMAT	Indicates the format to be used when displaying text values. If you specify this format type, you must supply values for the items DTIF\$_FMI_TXT_C through DTIF\$_FMI_TXTEID_EDITSTR_ID.
DTIF\$K_DATE_FORMAT	Indicates the format to be used when displaying date/time values. If you specify this format type, you must supply values for the items DTIF\$_FMI_DAT_C through DTIF\$_FMI_DATEID_EDITSTR_ID.

**DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUM\_DATATYPE****Encoding: longword**

A numeric data type item that defines the data type of the numeric value. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$K\_NUMERIC\_FORMAT. Valid flag values are as follows:

dtif\$m_fmi_num_all	If set, this is the data format used when the application does not distinguish between the formats for integer and floating-point values.
dtif\$m_fmi_num_integer	If set, this is the data format used to display integer values.
dtif\$m_fmi_num_float	If set, this is the data format used to display floating-point values.

The default is dtif\$m\_fmi\_num\_all.

**DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUM\_C****Encoding: enumeration**

A numeric format choice indicator that specifies the type of value chosen from those for the numeric format item. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$K\_NUMERIC\_FORMAT. Valid values are as follows:



## DTIF\$\_FMI

DTIF\$K_NUM_STANDARD	Indicates a standard format numeric item. If you specify this numeric format, you must supply values for the items DTIF\$_FMI_NUMSTD_TYPE through DTIF\$_FMI_NUMSTD_FRAC.
DTIF\$K_NUM_EDITSTR	Indicates a user-defined numeric edit string item. If you specify this numeric format, you must supply a value for the item DTIF\$_FMI_NUMEDS_EDITSTR.
DTIF\$K_NUM_EDITSTR_ID	Indicates an index reference into the list of DTIF\$_NES aggregates defined for the DTIF\$_LPT_EDITSTRS item. If you specify this numeric format, you must supply a value for the item DTIF\$_FMI_NUMEID_EDITSTR_ID. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$_NES aggregate. For more information on the DTIF\$_LPT_EDITSTRS item, see the description of the DTIF\$_LPT aggregate.

### **DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUMSTD\_TYPE**

#### **Encoding: enumeration**

An optional numeric standard type item that specifies standard format types for integer and floating-point values. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$K\_NUMERIC\_FORMAT and DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUM\_C as DTIF\$K\_NUM\_STANDARD.

The decoding application must select the appropriate representations for each format type. If this item is not specified, the attribute value is inherited from the next higher level of DTIF\$\_FMI. Valid values are as follows:

DTIF\$K_NUMSTD_GENERAL	Indicates a general-purpose format for numeric values, which specifies the most concise display for the value. If a number is very large or very small, it can be expressed in scientific notation.
DTIF\$K_NUMSTD_INTEGER	Indicates a whole number and usually displays the value with no trailing radix symbol. If the DTIF-defined edit string name \$INTEGER is defined by the DTIF\$_LPT_EDITSTRS item, it can be used to display values with this format. If you specify this standard numeric type, you can supply a value for the DTIF\$_FMI_NUM_RNDTRUNC item. For more information on the DTIF\$_LPT_EDITSTRS item, see the description of the DTIF\$_LPT aggregate.
DTIF\$K_NUMSTD_FIXEDPT	Indicates a fixed-point value, which is usually displayed with a trailing radix character. If the DTIF-defined edit string name \$FLOAT is defined by the DTIF\$_LPT_EDITSTRS item, it can be used to display values with this format. If you specify this standard numeric type, you can supply values for the DTIF\$_FMI_NUMSTD_DIGITS, DTIF\$_FMI_NUMSTD_FRAC, and DTIF\$_FMI_NUM_RNDTRUNC items. For more information on the DTIF\$_LPT_EDITSTRS item, see the description of the DTIF\$_LPT aggregate.



## DTIF\$K\_NUMSTD\_Scientific

Indicates scientific notation, which specifies that the value can be displayed using exponential notation to base 10. For example, 123456 can be displayed as  $1.23456E + 5$ . If you specify this standard numeric type, you can supply a value for the DTIF\$\_FMI\_WIDTH item.

## DTIF\$K\_NUMSTD\_MONEY

Indicates a fixed-point integer value with a currency symbol. Three-digit groupings to the left of the radix point can be separated by the digit separator character. The currency symbol, radix point, and digit separator characters in effect at the current level can be used. For example, 23.45 can be displayed as \$23.45, and 12345.67 can be displayed as \$12,345.67. If the DTIF-defined edit string name \$MONEY is defined by the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, it can be used to display values with this format (it varies among countries). If a decoding application does not understand the edit string, it is responsible for determining the correct format. If you specify this standard numeric type, you can supply values for the DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUMSTD\_DIGITS, DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUMSTD\_FRAC, and DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUM\_RNDTRUNC items. For more information on the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_LPT aggregate.

## DTIF\$K\_NUMSTD\_COMMA

Indicates a fixed-point integer value identical to that specified by DTIF\$K\_NUMSTD\_MONEY, but without a currency symbol. For example, 12345.67 can be displayed as 12,345.67.

## DTIF\$K\_NUMSTD\_PERCENT

Indicates a fixed-point integer value with a trailing percent (%) sign. The value is displayed with an implied scale factor of +2. For example, the value .23 can be displayed as 23. If the DTIF-defined edit string name \$PERCENT is defined by the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, it can be used to display values with this format.

## DTIF\$K\_NUMSTD\_PHONE

Indicates a phone number. For example, 3055551212 can be displayed as (305) 555 - 1212. If the DTIF-defined edit string name \$PHONE is defined by the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, it can be used to specify the format for a phone number (it varies among countries). If the decoding application does not understand the edit string, it is responsible for determining the correct format. For more information on the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_LPT aggregate.



## DTIF\$\_FMI

### DTIF\$\_K\_NUMSTD\_BAR

Indicates that the value is a pseudo-bar graph. The integer value is used to determine the number of bars to be displayed. The decoding application is responsible for selecting the appropriate display method.

In some spreadsheets, plus signs (+) are used to display positive values, minus signs (-) are used to display negative values, and a period (.) indicates 0. In other spreadsheets, only positive values are displayed. Some applications may require that this format type be used in conjunction with a special function, such as PLOT().

### DTIF\$\_K\_NUMSTD\_TEXT

Indicates that the value is displayed as text. This item can be interpreted by decoding applications to mean that the cell formula rather than the cell value is displayed.

### **DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUMSTD\_DIGITS**

#### **Encoding: integer**

An optional standard numeric digits item that indicates the total number of digits of precision to be used when choosing to format the integer and fractional portions of the value. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$\_K\_NUMERIC\_FORMAT, DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUM\_C as DTIF\$\_K\_NUM\_STANDARD, and DTIF\$\_NUMSTD\_TYPE as either DTIF\$\_K\_NUMSTD\_FIXEDPT or DTIF\$\_K\_NUMSTD\_MONEY.

### **DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUMSTD\_FRAC**

#### **Encoding: integer**

An optional numeric standard fraction item that is an integer indicating the number of fractional digits of precision to be used when choosing to format the value. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$\_K\_NUMERIC\_FORMAT, DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUM\_C as DTIF\$\_K\_NUM\_STANDARD, and DTIF\$\_NUMSTD\_TYPE as DTIF\$\_K\_NUMSTD\_INTEGER, DTIF\$\_K\_NUMSTD\_FIXEDPT, or DTIF\$\_K\_NUMSTD\_MONEY.

### **DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUMEDS\_EDITSTR**

#### **Encoding: handle of a ESF\$\_EDS aggregate**

A numeric edit string item that specifies a user-defined ESF format. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$\_K\_NUMERIC\_FORMAT and DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUM\_C as DTIF\$\_K\_NUM\_EDITSTR.

### **DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUMEID\_EDITSTR\_ID**

#### **Encoding: integer**

A numeric edit string index item that is an index reference into the list of DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS items in effect for the DTIF\$\_FMI type. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$\_K\_NUMERIC\_FORMAT and DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUM\_C as DTIF\$\_K\_NUM\_EDITSTR\_ID. For more information on the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_LPT aggregate.

The aggregate in effect for a particular DTIF\$\_FMI\_C type is defined by the DTIF\$\_FMI\_LANG\_ID item value in the DTIF\$\_FMI sequence in which the DTIF\$\_FMI\_C type is stored. If no DTIF\$\_FMI\_LANG\_ID value is encoded, the default is 1, which is the first \$DTIF\_LPT aggregate.



**DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUM\_RNDTRUNC****Encoding: enumeration**

An optional numeric rounding item that specifies whether the displayed numeric value is rounded or truncated. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$\_K\_NUMERIC\_FORMAT, DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUM\_C as DTIF\$\_K\_NUM\_STANDARD, and DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUMSTD\_TYPE as DTIF\$\_K\_NUMSTD\_INTEGER, DTIF\$\_K\_NUMSTD\_FIXEDPT, or DTIF\$\_K\_NUMSTD\_MONEY. Valid values are as follows:

DTIF\$\_K\_NUM\_ROUND

Indicates that the displayed numeric value is rounded to the number of digits specified by the DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUMSTD\_FRAC item. For example, 1.25 rounded to 1 digit is displayed as 1.3.

DTIF\$\_K\_NUM\_TRUNCATE

Indicates that the displayed numeric value is truncated to the number of digits specified by the DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUMSTD\_FRAC item. For example, 1.25 truncated to 1 digit is displayed as 1.2.

**DTIF\$\_FMI\_TXT\_C****Encoding: enumeration**

A text data type item that specifies the type of value chosen from those for the text format item. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$\_K\_TEXT\_FORMAT. Valid values are as follows:

DTIF\$\_K\_TXT\_STANDARD

Indicates a text standard format item. If you specify this text format, you must supply a value for the item DTIF\$\_FMI\_TXTSTD\_TYPE.

DTIF\$\_K\_TXT\_EDITSTR

Indicates a user-defined text edit string item. If you specify this text format, you must supply a value for the item DTIF\$\_FMI\_TXTEDS\_EDITSTR.

DTIF\$\_K\_TXT\_EDITSTR\_ID

Indicates an index reference into the list of DTIF\$\_NES aggregates defined for the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item. If you specify this text format, you must supply a value for the item DTIF\$\_FMI\_TXTEID\_EDITSTR\_ID. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_NES aggregate. For more information on the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_LPT aggregate.

**DTIF\$\_FMI\_TXTSTD\_TYPE****Encoding: enumeration**

An optional text standard type item that specifies standard format types for the selected text format. This item is encoded is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$\_K\_TEXT\_FORMAT and DTIF\$\_FMI\_TXT\_C as DTIF\$\_K\_TXT\_STANDARD. Valid values are as follows:



## DTIF\$\_FMI

DTIF\$K\_TXTSTD\_PHONE

Indicates that the text value is displayed as a phone number. If the DTIF-defined edit string name \$PHONE is defined by the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, it can be used to specify the format for a phone number (it varies among countries). If the decoding application does not understand the edit string, it is responsible for determining the correct format.

DTIF\$K\_TXTSTD\_TEXT

Indicates that the text value is displayed as a text string.

DTIF\$K\_TXTSTD\_REPEAT

Indicates that the text value is displayed as a repeating string. The contents of the text string are repeated across the display width. For example, the string ABC displayed in a column width of 10 characters would appear as ABCABCABCA.

### **DTIF\$\_FMI\_TXTEDS\_EDITSTR**

**Encoding: handle of a ESF\$\_EDS aggregate**

A text edit string item that specifies a user-defined ESF format. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$K\_TEXT\_FORMAT and DTIF\$\_FMI\_TXT\_C as DTIF\$K\_TXT\_EDITSTR.

### **DTIF\$\_FMI\_TXTEID\_EDITSTR\_ID**

**Encoding: integer**

A text edit string index item that is an index reference into the list of DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS items in effect for the DTIF\$\_FMI type. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$K\_TEXT\_FORMAT and DTIF\$\_FMI\_TXT\_C as DTIF\$K\_TXT\_EDITSTR\_ID. For more information on the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_LPT aggregate.

The aggregate in effect for a particular DTIF\$\_FMI\_C type is defined by the DTIF\$\_FMI\_LANG\_ID item value in the DTIF\$\_FMI sequence in which the DTIF\$\_FMI\_C type is stored. If no DTIF\$\_FMI\_LANG\_ID value is encoded, the default is 1, which is the first \$DTIF\_LPT aggregate.

### **DTIF\$\_FMI\_DAT\_C**

**Encoding: enumeration**

A date format choice indicator that specifies the type of value chosen from those for the date format item. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$K\_DATE\_FORMAT. Valid values are as follows:



DTIF\$K\_DAT\_STANDARD

Indicates a date standard format item. If you specify this date format, you must supply values for the items DTIF\$\_FMI\_DATSTD\_TYPE through DTIF\$\_FMI\_DATSTD\_ORDER.

DTIF\$K\_DAT\_EDITSTR

Indicates a user-defined date edit string item. If you specify this date format, you must supply a value for the item DTIF\$\_FMI\_DATEDS\_EDITSTR.

DTIF\$K\_DAT\_EDITSTR\_ID

Indicates an index reference into the list of DTIF\$\_NES aggregates defined for the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item. If you specify this date format, you must supply a value for the item DTIF\$\_FMI\_DATEID\_EDITSTR\_ID. For more information on the DTIF\$\_NES aggregate, see the description of the DTIF\$\_NES aggregate. For more information on the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_LPT aggregate.

**DTIF\$\_FMI\_DATSTD\_TYPE****Encoding: enumeration**

An optional date standard type item that specifies standard format types for date values. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$K\_DATE\_FORMAT and DTIF\$\_FMI\_DAT\_C as DTIF\$K\_DAT\_STANDARD. Valid values are as follows:

DTIF\$K\_DATSTD\_DATEONLY

Indicates that only the date portion (day, month, year) of the value is displayed. If the DTIF-defined edit string name \$DATE is defined by the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, it can be used to display values with this format. For more information on the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_LPT aggregate.

DTIF\$K\_DATSTD\_TIMEONLY

Indicates that only the time portion (hours, minutes, seconds, . . . ) of the value is displayed. If the DTIF-defined edit string name \$TIME is defined by the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, it can be used to display values with this format. For more information on the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_LPT aggregate.

DTIF\$K\_DATSTD\_DATEANDTIME

Indicates that both the date and time portions of the value are displayed. If the DTIF-defined edit string name \$DATETIME is defined by the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, it can be used to display values with this format. For more information on the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_LPT aggregate.

**DTIF\$\_FMI\_DATSTD\_ORDER****Encoding: enumeration**

An optional date standard order item that specifies the order to be used when displaying a date portion of the value. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_



## DTIF\$\_FMI

FMI\_C as DTIF\$K\_DATE\_FORMAT and DTIF\$\_FMI\_DAT\_C as DTIF\$K\_DAT\_STANDARD. Valid values are as follows:

DTIF\$K_DATSTD_MDY	Indicates that the month-day-year order is used when displaying the date.
DTIF\$K_DATSTD_DMY	Indicates that the day-month-year order is used when displaying the date.

### ***DTIF\$\_FMI\_DATEDS\_EDITSTR***

#### ***Encoding: handle of a ESF\$\_EDS aggregate***

A date edit string item that specifies a user-defined ESF format. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$K\_DATE\_FORMAT and DTIF\$\_FMI\_DAT\_C as DTIF\$K\_DAT\_EDITSTR.

### ***DTIF\$\_FMI\_DATEID\_EDITSTR\_ID***

#### ***Encoding: integer***

A date edit string index item that is an index reference into the list of DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS items in effect for the DTIF\$\_FMI type. This item is valid if you specified DTIF\$\_FMI\_C as DTIF\$K\_DATE\_FORMAT and DTIF\$\_FMI\_DAT\_C as DTIF\$K\_DATSTD\_EDITSTR\_ID. For more information on the DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_LPT aggregate.

The aggregate in effect for a particular DTIF\$\_FMI\_C type is defined by the DTIF\$\_FMI\_LANG\_ID item value in the DTIF\$\_FMI sequence in which the DTIF\$\_FMI\_C type is stored. If no DTIF\$\_FMI\_LANG\_ID value is encoded, the default is 1, which is the first \$DTIF\_LPT aggregate.

### ***DTIF\$\_FMI\_FLAGS***

#### ***Encoding: longword***

An optional flags item that contains additional information pertinent to the display of a value. If neither the positive nor negative flags bit is set, the attribute is unspecified and is inherited from the next higher level. If both positive and negative flag bits are set, the positive bit has precedence and the attribute is enabled. This item can accept any one of the following values:



dtif\$m_fmi_readonly	If set, the cell contents are read-only and are not modified.
dtif\$m_fmi_noreadonly	If set, the cell contents are not displayed.
dtif\$m_fmi_bold	If set, the cell contents are displayed as bold.
dtif\$m_fmi_nobold	If set, the cell contents are not displayed as bold.
dtif\$m_fmi_italic	If set, the cell contents are displayed as italic.
dtif\$m_fmi_noitalic	If set, the cell contents are not displayed as italic.
dtif\$m_fmi_underline	If set, the cell contents are displayed as underlined.
dtif\$m_fmi_nounderline	If set, the cell contents are not displayed as underlined.
dtif\$m_fmi_valuehidden	If set, the cell value is hidden. This can be used as a safety feature. Applications can interpret the hidden flag in different ways; they may choose not to display the value at all, or to display a string indicating that the value is not to be displayed.
dtif\$m_fmi_novaluehidden	If set, the cell value is not hidden.
dtif\$m_fmi_formulahidden	If set, the cell formula is hidden. This can be used as a safety feature. Applications can interpret the hidden flag in different ways; they may choose not to display the formula at all, or to display a string indicating that the formula is not to be displayed.
dtif\$m_fmi_noformulahidden	If set, the cell formula is not hidden.
dtif\$m_fmi_running	If set, the cell contents are displayed as a running label (across cell boundaries). It is the responsibility of the decoding application to determine the appropriate method for displaying this format type.
dtif\$m_fmi_norunning	If set, the cell contents are not displayed as a running label.

## **DTIF\$\_FMI\_WIDTH**

### **Encoding: integer**

An optional display width item that contains the number of characters to be used as the display column width. The DTIF\$\_FMI\_WIDTH item should not be specified at cell level by the DTIF\$\_CLD\_FORMATS item. If this item is present at cell level, it should be ignored. Column width is applied after formatting. For more information on the DTIF\$\_CLD\_FORMATS item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_CLD aggregate.

## **DTIF\$\_FMI\_LANG\_ID**

### **Encoding: integer**

An optional language preference index item that contains an integer index into the list of language preference tables stored in the table document header. Applications that perform different formatting based on language can use this item to determine the language for a particular value.



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The DTIF\$\_FMI\_LANG\_ID integer value corresponds to the value of the DTIF\$\_LPT\_LANGUAGE\_INDEX item for a particular preference table. The language preference tables (DDIF\$\_LPT) are located in the DTIF\$\_HDR\_LANGUAGE\_PREF\_TABLES item in the DTIF\$\_HDR header aggregate. For more information on the DTIF\$\_LPT\_LANGUAGE\_INDEX item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_LPT aggregate.

### **DTIF\$\_FMI\_DIRECTION**

#### **Encoding: enumeration**

An optional format direction item that specifies the direction in which the data is formatted. This item has the following value:

DTIF\$K_DIR_OPPOSITE	Displays the formatted value in reverse order with respect to the text path. For example, \$1,123.45 is displayed as 54.321,1\$.
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### **DTIF\$\_FMI\_UNIT\_DESC**

#### **Encoding: array of type character string**

An optional format descriptor item that contains a sequence of text strings that can be used to indicate the units of the displayed value. The decoding application determines the appropriate display form; one possibility is to include the units as a string following the displayed value. An application can also define an edit string for the same purpose.

### **DTIF\$\_FMI\_ALIGNMENT**

#### **Encoding: enumeration**

An optional alignment item that specifies the format alignment to be used when choosing to format the cell. Valid values are as follows:

DTIF\$K_ALIGN_LEFT	If set, the cell contents are left-justified within the display column.
DTIF\$K_ALIGN_CENTER	If set, the cell contents are centered within the display column.
DTIF\$K_ALIGN_RIGHT	If set, the cell contents are right-justified within the display column.

### **DTIF\$\_FMI\_BORDER**

#### **Encoding: longword**

An optional border item that specifies whether the cell is displayed with an explicit border in addition to any grid lines that are displayed for the table. A border edge can be explicitly disabled (removed) by selecting the negated border bit. If neither the positive nor negative border bit is set, the attribute is unspecified and is inherited from the next higher level. If both positive and negative border bits are set, the positive bit has precedence and the attribute is enabled. Valid values are as follows:



<code>dtif\$m_fmi_border_left</code>	Indicates that the cell is displayed with a left border. This value has precedence over the <code>dtif\$m_fmi_border_noleft</code> value.
<code>dtif\$m_fmi_border_noleft</code>	Indicates that the cell is displayed with no left border.
<code>dtif\$m_fmi_border_top</code>	Indicates that the cell is displayed with a top border. This value has precedence over the <code>dtif\$m_fmi_border_notop</code> value.
<code>dtif\$m_fmi_border_notop</code>	Indicates that the cell is displayed with no top border.
<code>dtif\$m_fmi_border_right</code>	Indicates that the cell is displayed with a right border. This value has precedence over the <code>dtif\$m_fmi_border_noright</code> value.
<code>dtif\$m_fmi_border_noright</code>	Indicates that the cell is displayed with no right border.
<code>dtif\$m_fmi_border_bottom</code>	Indicates that the cell is displayed with a bottom border. This value has precedence over the <code>dtif\$m_fmi_border_nobottom</code> value.
<code>dtif\$m_fmi_border_nobottom</code>	Indicates that the cell is displayed with no bottom border.

The guidelines for storing format information for windows are as follows:

1. Store the format attributes for each data type within the main window at the table level, using the `DTIF$_TMD_DEFAULT_FMTS` item. For more information on the `DTIF$_TMD_DEFAULT_FMTS` item, see the description of the `DTIF$_TMD` aggregate. Either omit the `DTIF$_FMI_WINDOW_ID` item or specify the value as 1. The intent is to store the main window default format information as the default formatting in effect for the entire table. This information can also be stored in the `DTIF$_WND_FORMATS` item, with the `DTIF$_FMI_WINDOW_ID` item equal to 1. For more information on the `DTIF$_WND_FORMATS` item, see the description of the `DTIF$_WND` aggregate.
2. Store the default format attributes for each data type within the remaining windows (excluding the main) at the window level, using the `DTIF$_WND_FORMATS` type. Store the appropriate `DTIF$_FMI_WINDOW_ID` for each window within the `DTIF$_FMI` aggregate. For more information on the `DTIF$_WND_FORMATS` item, see the description of the `DTIF$_WND` aggregate.
3. Store the format attributes for each column (within a window) at the table columns level, using the `DTIF$_CAT_FORMATS` item within the `DTIF$_TMD_COLUMNS` item. If the column has different format attributes in different windows, the `DTIF$_FMI_WINDOW_ID` item must be specified. If the column has no window-specific format attributes (for example, they are identical for all windows), the `DTIF$_FMI_WINDOW_ID` item can be omitted or specified as 1. For more information on the `DTIF$_CAT_FORMATS` item, see the description of the `DTIF$_CAT` aggregate. For more information on the `DTIF$_TMD_COLUMNS` item, see the description of the `DTIF$_TMD` aggregate.



## DTIF\$\_FMI

4. Store the format attributes for each row (within a window) at the row level, using the DTIF\$\_ROW\_FORMATS item within the DTIF\$\_ROW aggregate. If the row has window-specific format attributes, the DTIF\$\_FMI\_WINDOW\_ID item must be specified. If the row has no window-specific format attributes (for example, all rows appear identical in all windows), the DTIF\$\_FMI\_WINDOW\_ID item can be omitted or specified as 1. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_ROW aggregate.
5. Store the format attributes for each cell (within a window) at the cell level, using the DTIF\$\_CLD\_FORMATS item within the DTIF\$\_CLD aggregate. If the cell has window-specific format attributes, the DTIF\$\_FMI\_WINDOW\_ID item must be specified. If the cell has no window-specific format attributes (for example, the cell appears identical in all windows), the DTIF\$\_FMI\_WINDOW\_ID item can be omitted or specified as 1. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_CLD aggregate.



## DTIF\$\_HDR—Document Header Aggregate

The DTIF document header aggregate contains the title and creation date of the document and any resources used or needed to process the tables within the document. Resources include references to data external to the document, languages and preference definitions used within the table or tables, and generic column definitions referred to by table columns. The DTIF\$\_HDR aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_DTF\_HEADER.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
DocumentHeader	Figure C-3

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_HDR_PRIVATE_DATA	Sequence of DTIF\$_NVL aggregates
DTIF\$_HDR_TITLE	Array of type character string
DTIF\$_HDR_DATE	Handle of DTIF\$_DAT aggregate
DTIF\$_HDR_EXTERNAL_REFERENCES	Sequence of DTIF\$_ERF aggregates
DTIF\$_HDR_LANGUAGES_C	Array of type enumeration
DTIF\$_HDR_LANGUAGES	Array of type variable
DTIF\$_HDR_LANGUAGE_PREF_TABLES	Sequence of DTIF\$_LPT aggregates
DTIF\$_HDR_GENERIC_COLUMNS	Sequence of DTIF\$_CAT aggregates

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_HDR\_PRIVATE\_DATA**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DTIF\$\_NVL aggregates*

An optional private header data item that contains global information about the DTIF document not currently standardized by DTIF. All interpretations of the private data are subject only to private agreements between the parties concerned. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_NVL aggregate.

#### **DTIF\$\_HDR\_TITLE**

**Encoding:** *array of type character string*

An optional title item that contains the user-visible name of the document.



## DTIF\$\_HDR

### **DTIF\$\_HDR\_DATE**

#### **Encoding: handle of a DTIF\$\_DAT aggregate**

An optional date item that contains the date associated with this version of the document. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_DAT aggregate.

### **DTIF\$\_HDR\_EXTERNAL\_REFERENCES**

#### **Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_ERF aggregates**

An optional external references item that specifies a list of file names (or other system-specific file specifiers) that are referenced from within the tables. In the body of the DTIF document, external references are specified as indexes into this list. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_ERF aggregate.

### **DTIF\$\_HDR\_LANGUAGES\_C**

#### **Encoding: array of type enumeration**

An optional languages indicator that specifies the type of natural language or programming language chosen from those for processing by language tools. Valid values for this item are as follows:

DTIF\$K\_ISO\_639\_LANGUAGE

A string that selects a language and dialect that is specified using the ISO 639 Standard. In this case, the DTIF\$\_HDR\_LANGUAGES item is encoded as a string.

DTIF\$K\_OTHER\_LANGUAGE

A character string that indicates the language and dialect using a "user-readable" name; this is used for those languages and dialects not covered by the ISO 639 Standard. In this case, the DTIF\$\_HDR\_LANGUAGES item is encoded as a character string.

### **DTIF\$\_HDR\_LANGUAGES**

#### **Encoding: array of type variable**

A language item that contains the actual language for the language type selected in the previous item.

### **DTIF\$\_HDR\_LANGUAGE\_PREF\_TABLES**

#### **Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_LPT aggregates**

An optional language preference table item that specifies to the decoding application additional formatting, display, and semantic information that is specific to a particular language or application. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_LPT aggregate.

The first preference table has an index of 1 and supplies the default values for the document. Subsequent language preference tables are numbered increasing by 1 (2, 3, . . . ).

The DTIF\$\_LPT\_LANGUAGE\_INDEX item for each preference table is referenced at any point within a table by the DTIF\$\_FMI\_LANG\_ID item in the DTIF\$\_FMI aggregate. The first preference table has an index of 1, and subsequent language preference tables are numbered increasing by 1 (2, 3, . . . ). For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_FMI aggregate.

### **DTIF\$\_HDR\_GENERIC\_COLUMNS**

#### **Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_CAT aggregates**

An optional generic attributes item that supplies column attributes for any table column in the DTIF document that references this generic attributes item. For



## DTIF\$\_HDR

more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_CAT aggregate. Note that the DTIF\$\_CAT aggregate item DTIF\$\_CAT\_GENERIC\_REF is not used when encoding DTIF\$\_HDR\_GENERIC\_COLUMNS.



## DTIF\$\_LPT—Language Preference Tables Aggregate

The language preference table aggregate contains display, format, and semantic information that is specific to a particular language or country, application, or user's preferences. More than one preference table can be defined for a document; each is uniquely identified by its position in the list. The first preference table has an index of 1 and supplies the default values for the document. Subsequent language preference tables are numbered increasing by 1 (2, 3, . . . ).

The DTIF\$\_LPT\_LANGUAGE\_INDEX item for each preference table is referenced at any point within a table by the DTIF\$\_FMI\_LANG\_ID item in the DTIF\$\_FMI aggregate. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_FMI aggregate. If language preference tables are not defined in the document, the decoding application must select the appropriate representations. A decoding application can decide to ignore or to override the originating format, if applicable. The DTIF\$\_LPT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_HDR\_LANGUAGE\_PREF\_TABLES.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
LangPrefTable	Figure C-7

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_LPT_LANGUAGE_INDEX	Integer
DTIF\$_LPT_APPL_PRIVATE	Sequence of DTIF\$_NVL aggregates
DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS	Sequence of DTIF\$_NVL aggregates
DTIF\$_LPT_EDITSTRS	Sequence of DTIF\$_NES aggregates
DTIF\$_LPT_COLLATE_SEQ	String with <b>add-info</b>
DTIF\$_LPT_COLLATE_TABLE	String

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_LPT\_LANGUAGE\_INDEX**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional language index item that defines an index into the list of languages in the DTIF\$\_HDR aggregate. This item references the DTIF\$\_HDR\_LANGUAGE\_PREF\_TABLES item. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_HDR aggregate.



**DTIF\$\_LPT\_APPL\_PRIVATE****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_NVL aggregates**

An optional private preference data item that contains application-private information about the preference table that is not currently standardized by DTIF. All interpretations of the private data are subject only to private agreements between the parties concerned. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_NVL aggregate.

**DTIF\$\_LPT\_ITEMS****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_NVL aggregates**

An optional item name item that specifies presentation attributes consisting of an item name and one or more values for the preference table. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_NVL aggregate.

An application or set of cooperating applications can use this item to designate either a DTIF-defined item name defined in the following table or other item names. In this case, the application is responsible for the interpretation of the item names. The item names listed here are not case sensitive.

\$CUR	Defines a text string for the currency symbol. The item value is a text string. For example: \$, Fr, and DM.
\$CURPOS	Defines a text string for the position of the currency symbol. The item value is an integer, defined as follows: 0=leading, 1=trailing, and 2=radix point.
\$CURRAD	Defines a text string for the currency radix symbol. The item value is a text string. The radix string is used to separate the whole number from the fraction in a monetary item. The currency radix can differ from the numeric radix. Examples of item values for \$CURRAD are the decimal point (.), as in \$1.23, or the comma (,), as in 1,23 DM. Another example is F, as in the value 12 F 20. In this example, the currency radix point is used to display the currency symbol (and the \$CUR item may not be defined). Note that \$CURRAD and \$CURSEP should not be the same string.
\$CURSEP	Defines a text string for the currency digit separator symbol. The item value is a text string. The digit separator is the character or characters that separate groupings of three digits (in the whole number part) of a monetary item. This string can differ from the numeric digit separator. Examples of item values for \$CURSEP are the comma (,), as in 1,234.00 DM, or a space ( ), as in 1 234,00. Note that \$CURRAD and \$CURSEP should not be the same string.
\$NUMRAD	Defines a text string for the numeric radix symbol. The item value is a text string. The radix string is used to separate the whole number part from the fraction part in a numeric (floating-point, integer) item. The numeric radix can differ from the currency radix. Examples of item values for \$NUMRAD are the period (.) or the comma (,). Note that \$NUMRAD and \$NUMSEP should not be defined as the same string.



## DTIF\$\_LPT

\$NUMSEP	Defines a text string for the numeric digit separator symbol. The item value is a text string. The digit separator is the character or characters that separate groupings of three digits (in the whole number part) of a numeric item. This string can differ from the numeric digit separator. Examples of item values for \$NUMSEP are the comma (,) or the space (( )). Note that \$NUMRAD and \$NUMSEP should not be defined as the same string.
\$DAYS	The days of the week. The strings in the list are ordered sequentially; the first day of the week corresponds to Sunday and the last day of the week corresponds to Saturday. The text strings listed here can be used by the decoding application when displaying the names of weekdays. For example, the English language list starts with Sunday and ends with Saturday; the French list starts with dimanche and ends with samedi. The encoding application can choose to use abbreviated names for the weekdays, such as MON.
\$MONTHS	A sequence of text strings corresponding to the months of the year. The strings in the list are ordered sequentially; the first month of the year is January (in English), and the last month is December (in English). The text strings listed here may be used by the decoding application when displaying the names of months. For example, the French language list starts with Janvier and ends with Décembre. The encoding application can choose to use abbreviated names for the month names, such as JAN.
\$AM	A text string to be displayed for time values between 0:00:00 A.M. and 11:59:00 A.M.
\$PM	A text string to be displayed for time values between 12:00:00 P.M. and 11:59:00 P.M.
\$TRUE	The string to be used when displaying the logical TRUE value.
\$FALSE	The string to be used when displaying the logical FALSE value.

### **DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS**

#### **Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_NES aggregates**

An optional edit string name item that specifies how to format types of data (such as money and phone). The first DTIF\$\_NES aggregate has an index of 1.

The DTIF\$\_FMI\_TXTEID\_EDITSTR\_ID item, the DTIF\$\_FMI\_DATEID\_EDITSTR\_ID item, and the DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUMEID\_EDITSTR\_ID item are index references into the sequence of DTIF\$\_NES aggregates. For more information on the DTIF\$\_NES aggregate, see the named edit string aggregate.

An application or set of cooperating applications can use this item to designate either a DTIF-defined edit string name defined in the following table or other edit string names. In this case, the application is responsible for the interpretation of the edit string names. The edit string names listed here are not case sensitive.



\$DATE	Specifies the format for date values.
\$DATETIME	Specifies the format for date-and-time values.
\$TEXT	Specifies the format for text values.
\$FLOAT	Specifies the format for floating-point values.
\$INTEGER	Specifies the format for integer values.
\$MONEY	Specifies the format for money values.
\$PERCENT	Specifies the format for percent values.
\$PHONE	Specifies the format for phone values.
\$TIME	Specifies the format for time values.

**DTIF\$\_LPT\_COLLATE\_SEQ****Encoding: string with add-info**

An optional collating sequence item that specifies a predefined named collating sequence for the current language. The following table lists the values for **add-info** and the corresponding string values.

Add-Info	String
DTIF\$K_PRIVATE_COLLATE_SEQ	The collating sequence is private.
DTIF\$K_ASCII_COLLATE_SEQ	The collating sequence is ASCII ("ASCII"), and the order = 00 through FF.
DTIF\$K_MCS_COLLATE_SEQ	The collating sequence is DEC Multinational Character Set ("MCS").
DTIF\$K_DANISH_COLLATE_SEQ	The collating sequence is Danish ("DANISH").
DTIF\$K_FINSWD_COLLATE_SEQ	The collating sequence is Finnish/Swedish ("FINSWD").
DTIF\$K_NORWEG_COLLATE_SEQ	The collating sequence is Norwegian ("NORWEG").
DTIF\$K_SPANSH_COLLATE_SEQ	The collating sequence is Spanish ("SPANSH").

An application or set of cooperating applications can use this item to designate either one of the Digital standard collating sequences defined in the previous table or another named collating sequence. If another named collating sequence is defined, the application is responsible for the interpretation of the collating sequences. If the application wants to encode the collating sequence itself using DTIF, it can use the DTIF\$\_LPT\_COLLATE\_TABLE item.

**NOTE**

A leading dollar sign (\$) indicates an identifier defined by DTIF and is reserved for Digital products. The underscore character (\_) is reserved for Digital customers. Applications must prefix their private identifiers with a string that is representative of their company or product name and an underscore (for example, XYZCORP\_XXX). Digital assumes no responsibility for potential conflict in customer-derived names.



## DTIF\$\_LPT

### **DTIF\$\_LPT\_COLLATE\_TABLE**

**Encoding:** *string*

An optional customized collating sequence item that permits private collating schemes to be self-contained within the document.



## DTIF\$\_NES—Named Edit String Aggregate

The named edit string aggregate describes how certain types of data are to be formatted within a language preference table. The DTIF\$\_NES aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_LPT\_EDITSTRS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
NamedEditString	Figure C-8

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_NES_NAME	String
DTIF\$_NES_DEFN	Handle of ESF\$_EDS aggregate

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_NES\_NAME**

##### **Encoding: string**

An edit string name item that can be used when a cell is formatted with a corresponding format type.

#### **DTIF\$\_NES\_DEFN**

##### **Encoding: handle of ESF\$\_EDS aggregate**

An edit string definition item. For more information, see the description of the ESF\$\_EDS aggregate.



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## DTIF\$\_NMR—Named Range Aggregate

The named range aggregate identifies a range by name. The name corresponds to a DTIF\$\_RNG\_NAME item defined in the table. For more information on the DTIF\$\_RNG\_NAME item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_RNG aggregate. The DTIF\$\_NMR aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_RNG\_REGION.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

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Syntax	Location
NamedRange	Figure C-42

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### AGGREGATE FORMAT

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Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_NMR_NAMEDRANGE	Array of type character string

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### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### ***DTIF\$\_NMR\_NAMEDRANGE***

***Encoding: array of type character string***

A named range data item that specifies the name of the named range. This item references the DTIF\$\_RNG\_NAME item.



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## DTIF\$\_NVL—DTIF Named Value Aggregate

The named value aggregate specifies a name, type, and value. The value may be a list of values. The named value aggregate defines document data that is restricted either to a particular data processing implementation, or to a set of related implementations that support identical private encodings. The DTIF\$\_NVL aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DTIF\$\_CAT\_APPL\_PRIVATE, DTIF\$\_CLD\_APPL\_PRIVATE, DTIF\$\_HDR\_PRIVATE\_DATA, DTIF\$\_LPT\_APPL\_PRIVATE, DTIF\$\_LPT\_ITEMS, DTIF\$\_NVL\_VALUE, DTIF\$\_ROW\_APPL\_PRIVATE, DTIF\$\_TBL\_APPL\_PRIVATE, DTIF\$\_TMD\_APPL\_PRIVATE, and DTIF\$\_WND\_APPL\_PRIVATE. Each of these parent aggregate items references a sequence of DTIF\$\_NVL aggregates.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
NamedValueList	Figure C-31
ValueData	Figure C-32

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### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_NVL_NAME	String
DTIF\$_NVL_VALUE_C	Enumeration
DTIF\$_NVL_VALUE	Variable

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_NVL\_NAME**

##### **Encoding: string**

A value name item that is limited to the characters of the ASCII character set and that identifies the named value.

#### **DTIF\$\_NVL\_VALUE\_C**

##### **Encoding: enumeration**

A value data indicator that specifies the type of value chosen from those that are delineated for the named data value. Valid values for this item are as follows:

DTIF\$K_VALUE_BOOLEAN	Indicates a Boolean value. In this case, the DTIF\$_NVL_VALUE item is encoded as a Boolean value.
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## DTIF\$\_NVL

DTIF\$K_VALUE_INTEGER	Indicates an integer value. In this case, the DTIF\$_NVL_VALUE item is encoded as an integer.
DTIF\$K_VALUE_TEXT	Indicates a text string value. In this case, the DTIF\$_NVL_VALUE item is encoded as an array of type character string.
DTIF\$K_VALUE_GENERAL	Indicates a stream of bytes in any format. In this case, the DTIF\$_NVL_VALUE item is encoded as a string.
DTIF\$K_VALUE_LIST	Indicates a list of data values such as the above. In this case, the DTIF\$_NVL_VALUE item is encoded as a sequence of DTIF\$_NVL aggregates. In the nested DTIF\$_NVL aggregates, the DTIF\$_NVL_NAME item is ignored.
DTIF\$K_VALUE_EXTERNAL	Indicates a data value that is represented in a syntax. In this case, the DTIF\$_NVL_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type DTIF\$_EXT. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$_EXT aggregate.
DTIF\$K_VALUE_FLOAT	Indicates a floating-point value. In this case, the DTIF\$_NVL_VALUE item is encoded as a general floating-point value.
DTIF\$K_VALUE_DATE	Indicates a date/time value. In this case, the DTIF\$_NVL_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of a DTIF\$_DAT aggregate. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$_DAT aggregate.
DTIF\$K_VALUE_EXPR	Indicates an expression whose result is the value. In this case, the DTIF\$_NVL_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of a CFE\$_EXP aggregate. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$_EXP aggregate.

### **DTIF\$\_NVL\_VALUE**

#### **Encoding: variable**

A value data item that contains the actual data value for the value type selected by the previous item.



## DTIF\$\_RNG—Range Definition Aggregate

The range definition aggregate defines a logically grouped set of cells specified at table or window level using a list of one or more DTIF\$\_RNG aggregates. The cells in the range can be contiguous or disjoint. A contiguous range will be interpreted as including all cells from the starting cell to the ending cell. A disjoint range is a sequence of one or more contiguous ranges; the ranges within the sequence need not be adjacent to each other. For example, a range named Q1FY86 that is defined as the list of ranges named Jan, Feb, and Mar consists of cells defined by these three ranges.

Some applications do not support operations on disjoint ranges. In this case, these applications can either accept the first range of the sequence as the entire range, or discard the range altogether. The application informs the user if it cannot fully process the range.

Some applications also allow range names to be used in place of cell coordinates within formulas.

The DTIF\$\_RNG aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DTIF\$\_TMD\_RANGES and DTIF\$\_WND\_RANGES.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
RangeDefnList	Figure C-37
Range	Figure C-38

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_RNG_NAME	Array of type character string
DTIF\$_RNG_TYPE	Enumeration
DTIF\$_RNG_REGION	Sequence of DTIF\$_CLR, DTIF\$_RWR, DTIF\$_COR, DTIF\$_NMR aggregates
DTIF\$_RNG_SORT_KEYNUM	Integer

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### ***DTIF\$\_RNG\_NAME***

***Encoding: array of type character string***

An optional range name item that identifies this range. This item must be present if the DTIF\$\_RNG\_TYPE item is set to DTIF\$K\_RT\_NAMED\_RANGE. This item is referenced by the DTIF\$\_NMR\_NAMEDRANGE item.



## DTIF\$\_RNG

### **DTIF\$\_RNG\_TYPE**

#### **Encoding: enumeration**

A range type item that identifies the type of range. Valid values are as follows:

DTIF\$K_RT_NAMED_RANGE	A named range that can be referenced in formulas.
DTIF\$K_RT_VIEW_RANGE	A view range used in some spreadsheets to define a viewing area. The first cell defines the upper left cell displayed in a window, and the second cell defines the cursor location, which is the active cell.
DTIF\$K_RT_COL_TITLE	A range of cells in the column title area. This range type is typically used in a window to identify the parts of the window.
DTIF\$K_RT_ROW_TITLE	A range of cells in the row title area. This range type is typically used in a window to identify the parts of the window.
DTIF\$K_RT_DISPLAY_DATA	A range of cells currently visible in the scroll region of the window. This range must be a subset of DTIF\$K_RT_DATA_RANGE. This range type is typically used in a window to identify the parts of the window.
DTIF\$K_RT_DATA_RANGE	The entire set of cells that compose the data portion of the window. This range type is typically used in a window to identify the parts of the window.
DTIF\$K_RT_SORT_RANGE	A range of cells used for sorting within the table.

The default is DTIF\$K\_RT\_NAMED\_RANGE.

### **DTIF\$\_RNG\_REGION**

#### **Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_CLR, DTIF\$\_RWR, DTIF\$\_COR, or DTIF\$\_NMR aggregates**

An optional range region item that is a list of one or more ranges defined by any of the aggregates DTIF\$\_CLR, DTIF\$\_RWR, DTIF\$\_COR, DTIF\$\_NMR. If more than one range is present, the range region is the union of all cells in the ranges. For more information, see the descriptions of the DTIF\$\_CLR aggregate, DTIF\$\_RWR aggregate, DTIF\$\_COR aggregate, and the DTIF\$\_NMR aggregate.

### **DTIF\$\_RNG\_SORT\_KEYNUM**

#### **Encoding: integer**

An optional sort key item that identifies the cardinal sort key (1 = primary, 2 = secondary, . . . ) for sort ranges.



## DTIF\$\_ROW—Table Row Aggregate

The table row aggregate contains data that pertains to each row of the table. Each row must be encoded only once, and rows must be stored in increasing (numeric) order, that is, first row, second row, . . . , last row. The DTIF\$\_ROW aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_TBL\_ROWS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
RowDefn	Figure C-12

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_ROW_NUM	Integer
DTIF\$_ROW_APPL_PRIVATE	Sequence of DTIF\$_NVL aggregates
DTIF\$_ROW_FORMATS	Sequence of DTIF\$_FMI aggregates
DTIF\$_ROW_FLAGS	Longword
DTIF\$_ROW_CELLS	Sequence of DTIF\$_CLD aggregates

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_ROW\_NUM**

##### **Encoding: integer**

An optional identifier item that identifies the row. This item must be encoded in increasing numerical order, starting with 1 and increasing sequentially by 1. If this item is omitted, the value is derived by adding 1 to the value of the previous DTIF\$\_ROW\_NUM item (if there is no previous row, the value is assumed to be 1). When sequential rows are encoded, it is necessary to specify this item only for the first row of the sequence; the subsequent values for this item can be omitted.

#### **DTIF\$\_ROW\_APPL\_PRIVATE**

##### **Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_NVL aggregates**

An optional private row data item that contains application-private data about the row not currently standardized by DTIF. All interpretations of the private data are subject only to private agreements between the parties concerned. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_NVL aggregate.

#### **DTIF\$\_ROW\_FORMATS**

##### **Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_FMI aggregates**

An optional format item that specifies the default format attributes for each cell stored within this row. This item's attributes apply to the current row; they do not apply to any other row within the table. In addition, this item's attributes



## DTIF\$\_ROW

are applied only if the `dtif$m_tmd_fmtbyrow` flag value is enabled by the `DTIF$_TMD_FLAGS` item. For more information on the `DTIF$_TMD_FLAGS` item, see the description of the `DTIF$_TMD` aggregate. For more information, see the description of the `DTIF$_FMI` aggregate.

If the `dtif$m_tmd_fmtbycol` flag value is enabled, this item's attributes have no effect upon the cells of the row; in this case, the attributes specified for the column corresponding to the cell are used instead. For more information on the `dtif$m_tmd_fmtbycol` flag value, see the description of the `DTIF$_TMD` aggregate.

### **DTIF\$\_ROW\_FLAGS**

**Encoding:** *longword*

An optional flags item that defines attributes for the row. Valid values for this item are as follows:

`dtif$m_row_annotation`

If set, this row does not contain actual data and is used for annotation purposes only. For example, it can contain row separators consisting of dashes.

### **DTIF\$\_ROW\_CELLS**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DTIF\$\_CLD aggregates*

An optional cell item that specifies a sequence of one or more cells in this row. If the row contains no cell data, this item can be omitted. For more information, see the description of the `DTIF$_CLD` aggregate.



## DTIF\$\_RWR—DTIF Row Range Aggregate

The row range aggregate defines a range using starting and ending row numbers. A row range differs from a cell range in that a row range refers to an indeterminate number of cells. A single-row range is indicated by the absence of an ending row. The DTIF\$\_RWR aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_RNG\_REGION.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
RowRange	Figure C-40

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_RWR_ROW_BEGIN	Integer
DTIF\$_RWR_ROW_END	Integer

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_RWR\_ROW\_BEGIN**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A row-begin data item that specifies the starting row number that corresponds to the first row in the range.

#### **DTIF\$\_RWR\_ROW\_END**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional row-end data item that specifies the ending row number that corresponds to the last row in the range.



## DTIF\$\_TBL—Table Definition Aggregate

The table definition aggregate contains data that pertains to a single table stored within the DTIF document. Each table is considered to be independent of every other table in the document.

However, information stored in the document header, such as language preference tables, external references, and generic attributes, can be referenced from any table within the document. The DTIF\$\_TBL aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_DTF\_TABLES.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TableDefn	Figure C-9

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_TBL_MAX_COLS	Integer
DTIF\$_TBL_MAX_ROWS	Integer
DTIF\$_TBL_APPL_PRIVATE	Sequence of DTIF\$_NVL aggregates
DTIF\$_TBL_METADATA	Handle of DTIF\$_TMD aggregate
DTIF\$_TBL_WINDOWS	Sequence of DTIF\$_WND aggregates
DTIF\$_TBL_ROWS	Sequence of DTIF\$_ROW aggregates

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_TBL\_MAX\_COLS**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional number of columns item that specifies the highest-numbered column encoded in the table (that is, the DTIF\$\_CAT\_ID of the rightmost column).

Decoding applications can use this item with the DTIF\$\_TBL\_MAX\_ROWS item to determine the table dimensions.

Decoding applications can also use this information to decide whether they are able either to process a table of this size or to preallocate data structures prior to reading the table data. This item must contain a nonnegative integer value. (A value of 0 indicates that there are no columns in the table.)

If the table contains empty columns, the number of columns actually encoded in the table can be less than the value of this item. However, the number of columns encoded in the table must not exceed the value of this item.



If this item is omitted, the number of columns in the table is considered *unknown*. (It is possible that the encoding application does not know the table dimensions at the time the table is encoded.) Decoding applications must choose the appropriate action when reading a table of unknown size.

**DTIF\$\_TBL\_MAX\_ROWS****Encoding: integer**

An optional number-of-rows item that specifies the highest-numbered row encoded in the table (that is, the DTIF\$\_ROW\_NUM of the last row). Decoding applications can may use this item with the DTIF\$\_TBL\_MAX\_COLS item to determine the table dimensions.

Decoding applications can also use this information to decide whether they are able either to process a table of this size or to preallocate data structures prior to reading the table data. This item must contain a nonnegative integer value. (A value of 0 indicates that there are no rows in the table.)

If the table contains empty rows, the number of rows actually encoded in the table can be less than the value of this item. However, the number of rows encoded in the table must not exceed the value of this item.

If this item is omitted, the number of rows in the table is considered *unknown*. (It is possible that the encoding application does not know the table dimensions at the time the table is encoded.) Decoding applications must choose the appropriate action when reading a table of unknown size.

**DTIF\$\_TBL\_APPL\_PRIVATE****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_NVL aggregates**

An optional private table data item that contains application-private information about the table not currently standardized by DTIF. All interpretations of the private data are subject only to private agreements between the parties concerned. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_NVL aggregate.

**DTIF\$\_TBL\_METADATA****Encoding: handle of a DTIF\$\_TMD aggregate**

An optional descriptive table information item that contains information pertaining to the table as a whole. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_TMD aggregate.

**DTIF\$\_TBL\_WINDOWS****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_WND aggregates**

An optional window item that contains a list of windows defined for the table. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_WND aggregate.

**DTIF\$\_TBL\_ROWS****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_ROW aggregates**

An optional rows item that contains a list of rows defined for the table. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_ROW aggregate.



## DTIF\$\_TMD

---

### DTIF\$\_TMD—Table Metadata Aggregate

The table metadata aggregate describes the organization and structure of a table. The DTIF\$\_TMD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_TBL\_METADATA.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
TableMd	Figure C-10

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_TMD_NAME	Array of type character string
DTIF\$_TMD_ID	Integer
DTIF\$_TMD_APPL_PRIVATE	Sequence of DTIF\$_NVL aggregates
DTIF\$_TMD_DESCRIPTION	Array of type character string
DTIF\$_TMD_FLAGS	Longword
DTIF\$_TMD_DEFAULT_FMTS	Sequence of DTIF\$_FMI aggregates
DTIF\$_TMD_COLUMNS	Sequence of DTIF\$_CAT aggregates
DTIF\$_TMD_RANGES	Sequence of DTIF\$_RNG aggregates
DTIF\$_TMD_SYMBOLS	Sequence of DTIF\$_NVL aggregates

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_TMD\_NAME**

**Encoding:** *array of type character string*

An optional table name item that identifies the table. This item must be unique among all tables within the document.

#### **DTIF\$\_TMD\_ID**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional table identifier item that uniquely identifies the table, is used as a shorthand reference to this table, and is valid only within the DTIF document.

#### **DTIF\$\_TMD\_APPL\_PRIVATE**

**Encoding:** *sequence of DTIF\$\_NVL aggregates*

An optional private table data item that contains application-private information about the table not currently standardized by DTIF. All interpretations of the private data are subject only to private agreements between the parties concerned. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_NVL aggregate.



**DTIF\$\_TMD\_DESCRIPTION****Encoding: array of type character string**

An optional table descriptor item that describes this table, its revision history, and restrictions.

**DTIF\$\_TMD\_FLAGS****Encoding: longword**

A flags item that controls table attributes. The following table lists the possible flag values. These flag values are grouped by function; you can select only one value from each functional group.

Automatic Operations	
dtif\$m_tmd_autorecalc	If set, automatic recalculation mode is enabled. Each time a value in the table is changed, all cells that depend on the changed value are automatically recalculated.
dtif\$m_tmd_autoresort	If set, automatic re-sort mode is enabled (used in conjunction with sort ranges).
Calculation Controls	
dtif\$m_tmd_calcbycol	If set, calculation order is by column. Cell values are calculated in column-major order.
dtif\$m_tmd_calcbyrow	If set, calculation order is by row. Cell values are calculated in row-major order.
dtif\$m_tmd_calcnatural	If set, natural ordering is used for calculations. Cell values are calculated based upon cell dependencies.
Format Attributes	
dtif\$m_tmd_fmtbycol	If set, column format attributes take precedence over row format attributes.
dtif\$m_tmd_fmtbyrow	If set, row format attributes take precedence over column format attributes.

The default is dtif\$m\_tmd\_fmtbycol.

**DTIF\$\_TMD\_DEFAULT\_FMTS****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_FMI aggregates**

An optional default format item that specifies the default format attributes for values in this table. The format attributes are based on data type (text, integer, or date). The attributes specified for the table become the default attributes for all column attributes, rows, and cells within the table, unless they are redefined at one of those levels. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_FMI aggregate.

**DTIF\$\_TMD\_COLUMNS****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_CAT aggregates**

An optional column attributes item that is a list of columns encoded within the table. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_CAT aggregate.



## DTIF\$\_TMD

Each column in the table must be defined by a table column attributes type stored in this item; that is, for every cell encoded in the DTIF\$\_ROW aggregate, a DTIF\$\_CAT aggregate whose DTIF\$\_CAT\_ID is equal to the DTIF\$\_CLD\_COL\_NUM of the cell must be encoded in this item. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_ROW aggregate.

For more information on the DTIF\$\_CLD\_COL\_NUM item, see the description of the DTIF\$\_CLD aggregate.

DTIF does not support implied column definitions, in which a column definition is derived from the existence of a cell stored within the column.

Every column defined in this item need not have cell data associated with it, but can instead be empty. In this case, this item is used to "hold a place" for the column within the table.

Although this item is optional, it may be omitted only if the DTIF\$\_ROW aggregate is also omitted. In this case, the table contains neither rows nor columns. It is valid to specify this item, yet still omit the DTIF\$\_ROWS aggregate. In this case, the table is defined by its columns, but contains neither rows nor cells.

### **DTIF\$\_TMD\_RANGES**

#### **Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_RNG aggregates**

An optional ranges item that specifies a logically grouped set of cell values. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_RNG aggregate.

### **DTIF\$\_TMD\_SYMBOLS**

#### **Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_NVL aggregates**

An optional symbols item that specifies a list of symbols that may be referenced by expressions within a table by means of the CFE\$K\_IDENTIFIER function. For more information on the CFE\$K\_IDENTIFIER function, see the description of the CFE\$\_EXL aggregate. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_NVL aggregate.



## DTIF\$\_VTX—DTIF Varying Text Aggregate

The varying text aggregate contains data that is used to store strings with trailing blanks without actually encoding the blank characters. The DTIF\$\_VTX aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DTIF\$\_CAT\_DEFAULT\_VALUE, DTIF\$\_CAT\_MISSING\_VALUE, and DTIF\$\_CLD\_VALUE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
VaryingText	Figure C-15

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_VTX_VTEXT_LEN	Integer
DTIF\$_VTX_VTEXT_STR	Character string

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_VTX\_VTEXT\_LEN**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A text length item that specifies the defined length (number of characters) in the string.

#### **DTIF\$\_VTX\_VTEXT\_STR**

**Encoding:** *character string*

A character string data item that defines the varying text.

The length of this item must not exceed the value of the DTIF\$\_VTX\_VTEXT\_LEN item. If DTIF\$\_VTX\_VTEXT\_LEN exceeds the length of DTIF\$\_VTX\_VTEXT\_STR, the string must be padded with enough trailing blanks for the string length to reach the DTIF\$\_VTX\_VTEXT\_LEN value.



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## DTIF\$\_WND—Table Windows Aggregate

The table window aggregate describes a particular view of a table and is used primarily by spreadsheet applications. The table window aggregate defines display-specific information pertinent to a table. The DTIF\$\_WND aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item DTIF\$\_TBL\_WINDOWS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
WindowDefn	Figure C-11

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
DTIF\$_WND_NAME	Array of type character string
DTIF\$_WND_ID	Integer
DTIF\$_WND_APPL_PRIVATE	Sequence of DTIF\$_NVL aggregates
DTIF\$_WND_CARDINAL_NUM	Integer
DTIF\$_WND_DESCRIPTION	Array of type character string
DTIF\$_WND_FLAGS	Longword
DTIF\$_WND_FORMATS	Sequence of DTIF\$_FMI aggregates
DTIF\$_WND_RANGES	Sequence of DTIF\$_RNG aggregates
DTIF\$_WND_ACTIVE_LOC	Handle of DTIF\$_CCD aggregate

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **DTIF\$\_WND\_NAME**

**Encoding:** *array of type character string*

An optional window name item that identifies the window. This item must be unique among all windows specified in the document.

#### **DTIF\$\_WND\_ID**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional window identifier item that identifies the window and that is used to reference this window within the DTIF\$\_FMI aggregate. Window numbering begins at 1 and increases sequentially. Window 1 defines the initial screen display or "main" window. This item is referenced by the DTIF\$\_FMI\_WINDOW\_ID item. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_FMI aggregate.



**DTIF\$\_WND\_APPL\_PRIVATE****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_NVL aggregates**

An optional private window data item that contains application-private information about the window not currently standardized by DTIF. All interpretations of the private data are subject only to private agreements between the parties concerned. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_NVL aggregate.

**DTIF\$\_WND\_CARDINAL\_NUM****Encoding: integer**

An optional cardinal number item that specifies the relative importance of this window, that is, whether it is the primary (1), secondary (2), . . . , window for this table. This item may or may not have the same value as that for the DTIF\$\_WND\_ID item. It can be used to determine the displayed order of the windows.

**DTIF\$\_WND\_DESCRIPTION****Encoding: array of type character string**

An optional window descriptor item that describes this window.

**DTIF\$\_WND\_FLAGS****Encoding: longword**

An optional flags item that defines attributes for the window. Valid values for this item are as follows:

dtif\$m_wnd_active	If set, this window is currently active (has input focus).
dtif\$m_wnd_hidden	If set, this window is currently hidden (not displayed).
dtif\$m_wnd_formula_hidden	If set, this window's cell formulas are currently hidden (not displayed). This is the default.
dtif\$m_wnd_value_hidden	If set, this window's cell values are currently hidden (not displayed).
dtif\$m_wnd_colhdr_hidden	If set, this window's column headers are currently hidden (not displayed).
dtif\$m_wnd_rowhdr_hidden	If set, this window's row headers are currently hidden (not displayed).
dtif\$m_wnd_lines_hidden	If set, this window's grid lines are currently hidden (not displayed).

**DTIF\$\_WND\_FORMATS****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_FMI aggregates**

An optional format item that specifies the default format attributes for values displayed in this window. The format attributes are based on data type (text, integer, or date). For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_FMI aggregate.

**DTIF\$\_WND\_RANGES****Encoding: sequence of DTIF\$\_RNG aggregates**

An optional ranges item that specifies a list of ranges used within the window. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_RNG aggregate.



## DTIF\$\_WND

### **DTIF\$\_WND\_ACTIVE\_LOC**

#### **Encoding: handle of a DTIF\$\_CCD aggregate**

An optional active location item that specifies the active, or current, cell within the window. For more information, see the description of the DTIF\$\_CCD aggregate.



This chapter provides a description of each CFE-supported aggregate structure.

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## 6.1 CFE Generic Aggregate Items

In addition to the items defined by each individual aggregate, the CDA Toolkit also supports two “generic” aggregate items that can be specified for every CFE aggregate described in this chapter. Table 6–1 lists and describes these items.

**Table 6–1: CFE Generic Aggregate Items**

Item Name	Encoding	Meaning
CFE\$_USER_CONTEXT	Longword	Specifies additional long-word for user
CFE\$_AGGREGATE_TYPE	Word	Specifies the type of the aggregate; a read-only item



## CFE\$\_CCD

---

### CFE\$\_CCD—CFE Cell Coordinates Aggregate

The cell coordinates aggregate contains data that specifies a particular cell in a spreadsheet table and is referenced by the CFE\$\_K\_CELL\_COORD value for the CFE\$\_EXL aggregate. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_EXL aggregate.

The CFE\$\_CCD aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items CFE\$\_CLR\_RANGE\_BEGIN, CFE\$\_CLR\_END, and CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
CellCoord	Figure C-36

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_CCD_ROW	Integer
CFE\$_CCD_COLUMN	Integer
CFE\$_CCD_FLAGS	Enumeration

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_CCD\_ROW**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A row identifier item that indicates the row number.

#### **CFE\$\_CCD\_COLUMN**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A column identifier item that indicates the column number.

#### **CFE\$\_CCD\_FLAGS**

**Encoding:** *enumeration*

A flags item that indicates whether the row and column references are relative or absolute. A relative reference indicates that the reference can be updated to reflect the position of the cell's new location relative to its old location. If the decoding application does not support this updating, it can ignore this item.

An absolute reference to a row or column indicates that the reference can remain unchanged wherever the cell is being copied to within a table. Absolute references are usually specified in spreadsheet programs by prefixing a character, such as a dollar sign (\$), before the row or column identifier in a cell coordinate name.



## CFE\$\_CCD

Valid values for this item are as follows:

CFE\$K_RELROW_RELCOL	Relative Row/Relative Column
CFE\$K_RELROW_ABSCOL	Relative Row/Absolute Column
CFE\$K_ABSROW_RELCOL	Absolute Row/Relative Column
CFE\$K_ABSROW_ABSCOL	Absolute Row/Absolute Column

The default is CFE\$K\_RELROW\_RELCOL.



## CFE\$\_CFT

---

### CFE\$\_CFT—CFE Complex Float Aggregate

The complex float aggregate models a complex floating-point value. The CFE\$\_CFT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
ComplexFloat	Figure C-17

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_CFT_REAL_PART	General floating-point
CFE\$_CFT_IMAGINARY_PART	General floating-point

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_CFT\_REAL\_PART**

**Encoding: general floating-point**

A real part item that specifies the real portion of the complex number.

#### **CFE\$\_CFT\_IMAGINARY\_PART**

**Encoding: general floating-point**

An imaginary part item that specifies the imaginary portion of the complex number.



---

## CFE\$\_CLR—CFE Cell Range Aggregate

The cell range aggregate defines explicit starting and ending cells using two cell references. The column letters can be encoded as integer values. The CFE\$\_CLR aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
ColRange	Figure C-41

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_CLR_RANGE_BEGIN	Handle of CFE\$_CCD aggregate
CFE\$_CLR_RANGE_END	Handle of CFE\$_CCD aggregate

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_CLR\_RANGE\_BEGIN**

##### **Encoding: handle of a CFE\$\_CCD aggregate**

A range-begin item that is the starting cell in the range (the upper left cell). For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_CCD aggregate.

#### **CFE\$\_CLR\_RANGE\_END**

##### **Encoding: handle of a CFE\$\_CCD aggregate**

An optional range-end item that is the ending cell in the range (the lower right cell). If this item is omitted, it indicates a single-cell range. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_CCD aggregate.



## CFE\$\_COR—CFE Column Range Aggregate

The column range aggregate defines a range using starting and ending column numbers. A column range differs from a cell range in that a column range refers to an indeterminate number of cells. The CFE\$\_COR aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
ColRange	Figure C-41

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_COR_COL_BEGIN	Integer
CFE\$_COR_COL_END	Integer

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_COR\_COL\_BEGIN**

**Encoding: integer**

A column-begin item that specifies the starting column number (the first column in the range).

#### **CFE\$\_COR\_COL\_END**

**Encoding: integer**

An optional column-end item that specifies the ending column number (the last column in the range). If this item is omitted, it indicates a single-column range.



## CFE\$\_DAT—CFE Date and Time Aggregate

The CFE date and time aggregate specifies a date/time value that is defined as a sequence of two octet strings. The first octet string defines the date and time as a binary value; the second octet string defines an optional time differential. The CFE\$\_DAT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
DateTime	Figure C-29

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_DAT_DATETIME	String
CFE\$_DAT_TIME_DIFF_C	Enumeration
CFE\$_DAT_TIME_DIFF	Variable

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_DAT\_DATETIME**

**Encoding:** *string*

A date and time item that is a sequence of octets representing a date/time value. Each octet is interpreted as an unsigned integer value, as shown in the following table.

Octet Number	Date/Time Element
0	Century digits in the range of values from 0 to 99; for example, 19 in the year 1967
1	Year digits in the range of values from 0 to 99; for example, 67 in the year 1967
2	Month in the range of values from 1 to 12
3	Day in the range of values from 1 to 31
4	Hour in the range of values from 0 to 23
5	Minute in the range of values from 0 to 59
6	Second in the range of values from 0 to 59
7	Hundredths of seconds in the range of values from 0 to 99



## CFE\$\_DAT

### **CFE\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF\_C**

#### **Encoding: enumeration**

An optional time difference indicator that specifies the type of time differential value chosen from those that are delineated for the time differential item. Valid values for this item are as follows:

#### **CFE\$K.UTC\_TIME**

A value that represents Coordinate Universal Time (UTC), or Greenwich Mean Time. This is equivalent to a time differential of 0 hours, 0 seconds. In this case, the CFE\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item is left blank.

#### **CFE\$K.PLUS\_DIFF**

A string that is a positive time differential is represented by a sequence of two octets, as shown in the following table. In this case, the CFE\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item is encoded as a string.

#### **CFE\$K.NEG\_DIFF**

A string that is a negative time differential is represented by a sequence of two octets, as shown in the following table. In this case, the CFE\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item is encoded as a string.

The following table shows how the two octets that represent the encoding of the DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item for the CFE\$K.PLUS\_DIFF and CFE\$K.NEG\_DIFF cases are encoded.

Octet Number	Date/Time Element
0	Hours in the range of values from 0 to 13 for CFE\$K.PLUS_DIFF and in the range of values from 0 to 12 for CFE\$K.NEG_DIFF
1	Minutes in the range of values from 0 to 59

### **CFE\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF**

#### **Encoding: variable**

A time difference item that contains the actual time differential for the time differential type selected in the previous item.

If the CFE\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF\_C item is present, the CFE\$\_DAT\_DATETIME item represents Coordinate Universal Time, and the value chosen for CFE\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF represents the local time differential.

If the CFE\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF\_C item is not present, the value specified for the CFE\$\_DAT\_DATETIME item represents local time.



## CFE\$\_EXL—Expression List Aggregate

The expression list aggregate contains a list of all the expressions defined by CFE. The CFE\$\_EXL aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C, CFE\$\_EXP\_LIST, CFE\$\_NPM\_VALUE, CFE\$\_PEX\_VALUE, CFE\$\_SLL\_CRITERIA, CFE\$\_SLL\_SELECTION, CFE\$\_STF\_SOURCE, and CFE\$\_STP\_STRING\_EXPR.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
PrivateFuncExpr	Figure D-1
ParenthesizedExpr	Figure D-11
FieldRef	Figure D-12
Text	Figure D-6
VaryingText	Figure D-7
SelectorList	Figure D-8
DecimalString	Figure D-9
EditString	Figure D-10
ComplexFloat	Figure C-17
DateTime	Figure C-29
ColNum	Figure C-34
RowNum	Figure C-35
CellCoord	Figure C-36
CellRange	Figure C-39
RowRange	Figure C-40
ColRange	Figure C-41
NamedRange	Figure C-42

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_EXL_EXPR_C	Enumeration
CFE\$_EXL_EXPR	Variable



## CFE\$\_EXL

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

##### Encoding: enumeration

An expression indicator that specifies the types of values chosen from those that are delineated for this expression item.

Valid arithmetic expression values for this item are shown in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: Valid Arithmetic Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_ADD	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Addition</i> adds the second value ( <b>addend2</b> ) to the first value ( <b>addend1</b> ). Argument list order: <b>addend1, addend2</b>
CFE\$K_DIVIDE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Division</i> divides the first value expression ( <b>dividend</b> ) by the second value expression ( <b>divisor</b> ). Argument list order: <b>dividend, divisor</b>
CFE\$K_MULTIPLY	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Multiplication</i> multiplies the first expression ( <b>multiplicand</b> ) by the second expression ( <b>multiplier</b> ). Argument list order: <b>multiplicand, multiplier</b>
CFE\$K_NEGATE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Negation</i> negates a value ( <b>source</b> ), returning - source. Argument list order: <b>source</b>
CFE\$K_PERCENT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Percent</i> indicates that the value is to be calculated as a percentage (divided by 100). Argument list order: <b>value1</b>
CFE\$K_POWER	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Raise to a power</i> raises the first value ( <b>base</b> ) to the power specified by the second expression ( <b>power</b> ). Argument list order: <b>base, power</b>

(continued on next page)



Table 6–2 (Cont.): Valid Arithmetic Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_SUBTRACT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Subtraction</i> subtracts the second expression ( <b>subtrahend</b> ) from the first expression ( <b>minuend</b> ). Argument list order: <b>minuend, subtrahend</b>
CFE\$K_UNARY_PLUS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Unary plus</i> indicates that the value is explicitly positive. UNARY_PLUS is the opposite of NEGATE. While UNARY_PLUS is not needed for calculation, it can be important for data interchange and for certain applications. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>

Valid binary expression values for this item are shown in Table 6–3.

Table 6–3: Valid Binary Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_AS_L	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Arithmetic shift left</i> performs arithmetic shift left by shifting the bits in the first expression to the left by the number of bits specified by the second expression. Argument list order: <b>source, shift-count</b>
CFE\$K_AS_R	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Arithmetic shift right</i> performs arithmetic shift right by shifting the bits in the first expression to the right by the number of bits specified by the second expression. Argument list order: <b>source, shift-count</b>
CFE\$K_ONES_CMP	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>One's complement</i> returns the one's complement of a value ( <b>source</b> ). Argument list order: <b>source</b>



## CFE\$\_EXL

Valid Boolean and relational expression values for this item are shown in Table 6-4.

**Table 6-4: Valid Boolean and Relational Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C**

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_ABS_VALUE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Absolute value</i> calculates the absolute value of an expression ( <b>source</b> ). Argument list order: <b>source</b>
CFE\$K_AND	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Logical AND</i> performs the logical AND of two Boolean expressions. Argument list order: <b>value1 [BOOLEAN], value2 [BOOLEAN]</b>
CFE\$K_BETWEEN	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Between</i> returns TRUE if the first expression is between the values of the second and third expressions and returns FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1, value2, value3</b>
CFE\$K_EQL	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Equal to</i> returns TRUE if <b>value1</b> is equal to <b>value2</b> and FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1, value2</b>
CFE\$K_GEQ	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Greater than or equal to</i> returns TRUE if <b>value1</b> is greater than or equal to <b>value2</b> and returns FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1, value2</b>
CFE\$K_GTR	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Greater than</i> returns TRUE if <b>value1</b> is greater than <b>value2</b> and returns FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1, value2</b>

(continued on next page)



Table 6-4 (Cont.): Valid Boolean and Relational Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_IF_THEN_ELSE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>If-then-else</i> evaluates <b>if-expr</b> (first argument). If the test is TRUE, it returns the value of <b>then-expr</b> . If the test is FALSE, it returns the value of <b>else-expr</b> . If the <b>else-expr</b> is not specified, the decoding application selects the appropriate return value. Argument list order: <b>if-expr, then-expr, else-expr (optional)</b>
CFE\$K_LEQ	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Less than or equal to</i> returns TRUE if <b>value1</b> is less than or equal to <b>value2</b> and returns FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1, value2</b>
CFE\$K_LSS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Less than</i> returns TRUE if <b>value1</b> is less than <b>value2</b> and returns FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1, value2</b>
CFE\$K_MODULO	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Modulus</i> returns the remainder obtained when the first expression ( <b>dividend</b> ) is divided by the second expression ( <b>divisor</b> ). Argument list order: <b>dividend, divisor</b>
CFE\$K_NEQ	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Not equal to</i> returns TRUE if <b>value1</b> is not equal to <b>value2</b> and returns FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1, value2</b>
CFE\$K_NOT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Logical NOT</i> performs the logical negation of a Boolean expression. Argument list order: <b>boolean-expr</b>

(continued on next page)



## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6-4 (Cont.): Valid Boolean and Relational Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_OR	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Logical OR</i> performs the logical OR of two Boolean expressions. Argument list order: <b>value1, value2</b>
CFE\$K_SQRT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Square root</i> returns the square root of an expression ( <b>source</b> ). Argument list order: <b>source</b>

Valid cell-related expression values for this item are shown in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5: Valid Cell-Related Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_CELL_COL	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Column portion of cell name</i> returns the column number of a cell coordinate. Argument list order: <b>cell coordinate</b>
CFE\$K_CELL_EXTRACT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Cell extract</i> extracts the value of a cell coordinate (first argument) from the name or index into a list of external references (see the description of the DTIF\$_ERF aggregate) specified in the second argument by using the password, if specified, to open the table. Argument list order: <b>cell coordinate, table name (string) or an index into a list of external references (only if used within a DTIF table), password (string; optional)</b>

(continued on next page)



Table 6-5 (Cont.): Valid Cell-Related Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_CELL_INDIRECT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Cell indirection</i> returns the contents of the cell referenced by the expression argument. The argument is expected to be a cell reference. For example, CELL_INDIRECT(A1) means to return the contents of the cell referenced by A1. In this example, if A1 contains a reference to cell B1, the CELL_INDIRECT function returns the contents of B1. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>
CFE\$K_CELL_NAME	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Constructed cell name</i> returns the name of a cell constructed from a row number and a column number. Argument list order: <b>row number, column number</b>
CFE\$K_CELL_ROW	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Row portion of cell name</i> returns the row number of a cell coordinate. Argument list order: <b>cell coordinate</b>
CFE\$K_COUNT_COLS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Count columns</i> counts the total number of columns in all expressions in the expression list. Each expression should be defined as a cell or range expression. Argument list order: <b>1, 2, . . . , n cell or range expressions</b>

(continued on next page)



## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6-5 (Cont.): Valid Cell-Related Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_COUNT_ROWS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Count rows</i> counts the total number of rows in all expressions in the expression list. Each expression should be defined as a cell or range expression. Argument list order: <b>cell or range expression; 1, 2, . . . , n cell or range expressions</b>
CFE\$K_CUR_CELL	None	<i>Current cell</i> returns the currently active cell coordinate.
CFE\$K_CUR_COL	None	<i>Current column</i> returns the current column number.
CFE\$K_CUR_ROW	None	<i>Current row</i> returns the current row number.
CFE\$K_ERROR	None	<i>Error</i> is the ERROR value.
CFE\$K_NOT_AVAIL	None	<i>Not available</i> is a constant value that is application dependent. Some spreadsheet applications use the constant as a function, NA(). This function has no arguments.
CFE\$K_NOT_CALC	None	<i>Not calculable</i> is a constant value that is application dependent. Some spreadsheet applications use this constant as a function, NC(). This function has no arguments and is also used to mean "not calculated."
CFE\$K_NULL	None	<i>Null</i> is the NULL value.



Valid choose and lookup expression values for this item are shown in Table 6-6.

**Table 6-6: Valid Choose and Lookup Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C**

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_CHOOSE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Choose</i> uses the value of the first expression as an index to return the corresponding value from the list of expressions following the index value. Argument list order: <b>index; 2, 3, . . . , n</b>
CFE\$K_HLOOKUP	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Hlookup</i> searches the first row of <b>compare-range</b> for the largest value that is less than or equal to <b>value</b> . After finding that value, if the <b>index</b> argument is specified, it moves down the rows of <b>compare-range</b> by index number and returns the value stored in the cell. <b>Compare-range</b> should be a range expression. Argument list order: <b>value1, compare-range, index (optional)</b>
CFE\$K_INDEX	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Index</i> returns a reference to a cell within a range ( <b>range</b> ), selected using the row index and column index values from the first cell of the range. If the range is a disjoint set of ranges, and the range area is specified, use the <b>range area</b> argument to select the section within the range. Then apply the row index and column index to the selected range. Argument list order: <b>range, row index, column index, range area (optional)</b>

(continued on next page)



## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6-6 (Cont.): Valid Choose and Lookup Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_IN_TABLE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Field in table</i> returns TRUE if the <b>search-exp</b> is found in the <b>search-list</b> and returns FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>search expression; search list</b>
CFE\$K_MATCHES	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Matches</i> searches for a value in the range. If found, it returns the index into the range where the value was found. The first cell in the range is index 1. If the <b>type</b> argument is specified, its value governs the search. Type = 1 means return the highest index that matches the value. Type = -1 means return the lowest index that matches the value. Type = 0 means return the first index that matches the value. If no match is found in the range, the decoding application selects an appropriate return value. Argument list order: <b>value, range, type (optional)</b>
CFE\$K_TABLE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Table</i> searches the first column or row of <b>compare-range</b> for the largest value that is less than or equal to <b>value</b> and returns the value of the corresponding cell in the <b>result-range</b> . Both <b>compare-range</b> and <b>result-range</b> should be single row or column ranges. Argument list order: <b>value1, compare-range, result-range</b>

(continued on next page)



Table 6-6 (Cont.): Valid Choose and Lookup Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_VLOOKUP	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Vlookup</i> searches the first column of <b>compare-range</b> for the largest value that is less than or equal to <b>value1</b> . After finding that value, if the <b>index</b> argument is specified, it moves across the rows of <b>compare-range</b> using the optional index number and returns the value stored in the cell. <b>Compare-range</b> should be a range expression. Argument list order: <b>value1</b> , <b>compare-range</b> , <b>index</b> (optional)

Valid conversion expression values for this item are shown in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7: Valid Conversion Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_CVT_TO_VALUE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Convert to value</i> converts the argument to a numeric value. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>
CFE\$K_DECIMAL_STRING	String	<i>Decimal string</i> evaluates an ASCII string that is interpreted as a numeric value. For example: DECIMAL_STRING ("1.23") returns the value 1.23.
CFE\$K_INT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Integer</i> converts a floating-point value to an integer value. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>

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## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6-7 (Cont.): Valid Conversion Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_ROUND	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Round</i> rounds the source argument to the number of decimal places specified by the precision argument. If precision is not specified, the default value is 0 (round to nearest integer). If precision is a positive value, it indicates digits to the right of the decimal point. If precision is a negative value, it indicates digits to the left of the decimal point. Argument list order: <b>source, precision number of decimal places</b>
CFE\$K_TRUNCATE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Truncate</i> truncates the source argument to the number of decimal places specified by the precision argument. If precision is not specified, the default value is 0 (truncate to nearest integer). If precision is a positive value, it indicates digits to the right of the decimal point. If precision is a negative value, it indicates digits to the left of the decimal point. Argument list order: <b>source, precision</b>



Valid date and time expression values for this item are shown in Table 6-8.

Table 6-8: Valid Date and Time Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_CVT_TO_DATE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Convert string to date</i> converts a string expression to a date expression. The function has a single argument that represents a string value and returns a date value. Argument list order: <b>string1</b>
CFE\$K_CVT_TO_TIME	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Convert string to time</i> converts a string expression to a time expression. The function has a single argument that represents a string value and returns a time value. Argument list order: <b>string1</b>
CFE\$K_DIFF_DAY	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Difference day</i> returns the number of days between <b>date1</b> and <b>date2</b> . A positive integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is after <b>date1</b> . A negative integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is before <b>date1</b> . Argument list order: <b>date1, date2</b>
CFE\$K_DIFF_HOUR	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Difference hour</i> returns the number of hours between <b>date1</b> and <b>date2</b> . A positive integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is after <b>date1</b> . A negative integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is before <b>date1</b> . Argument list order: <b>date1, date2</b>
CFE\$K_DIFF_MIN	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Difference minute</i> returns the number of minutes between <b>date1</b> and <b>date2</b> . A positive integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is after <b>date1</b> . A negative integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is before <b>date1</b> . Argument list order: <b>date1, date2</b>

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## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–8 (Cont.): Valid Date and Time Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_DIFF_MONTH	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Difference month</i> returns the number of months between <b>date1</b> and <b>date2</b> . A positive integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is after <b>date1</b> . A negative integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is before <b>date1</b> . Argument list order: <b>date1, date2</b>
CFE\$K_DIFF_SEC	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Difference second</i> returns the number of seconds between <b>date1</b> and <b>date2</b> . A positive integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is after <b>date1</b> . A negative integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is before <b>date1</b> . Argument list order: <b>date1, date2</b>
CFE\$K_DIFF_WEEK	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Difference week</i> returns the number of weeks between <b>date1</b> and <b>date2</b> . A positive integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is after <b>date1</b> . A negative integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is before <b>date1</b> . Argument list order: <b>date1, date2</b>
CFE\$K_DIFF_YEAR	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Difference year</i> returns the number of years between <b>date1</b> and <b>date2</b> . A positive integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is after <b>date1</b> . A negative integer indicates that <b>date2</b> is before <b>date1</b> . Argument list order: <b>date1, date2</b>
CFE\$K_EXT_DAY	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Extract day</i> returns the day portion of a date (1 to 31). Argument list order: <b>date/time source value</b>
CFE\$K_EXT_HOUR	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Extract hour</i> returns the hour portion of a date (0 to 23). Argument list order: <b>date/time source value</b>

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Table 6–8 (Cont.): Valid Date and Time Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_EXT_MINUTE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Extract minute</i> returns the minute portion of a date (0 to 59). Argument list order: <b>date/time source value</b>
CFE\$K_EXT_MONTH	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Extract month</i> returns the month portion of a date (1 to 12). Argument list order: <b>date/time source value</b>
CFE\$K_EXT_SECOND	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Extract second</i> returns the seconds portion of a date (0 to 59). Argument list order: <b>date/time source value</b>
CFE\$K_EXT_YEAR	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Extract year</i> returns the year portion of a date. Argument list order: <b>date /time source value</b>
CFE\$K_NAME_DAY	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Date day of the week</i> returns the day of the week corresponding to the date (Sunday, . . . , Saturday). If used in the context of a DTIF table, the day name must correspond to the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS text string assigned to represent the days of the week. For more information on the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS item, see the description of the DTIF\$_LPT aggregate. Argument list order: <b>date</b>

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## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–8 (Cont.): Valid Date and Time Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_NAME_DAYNUM	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Day of the week</i> returns the day of the week corresponding to its number (1=Sunday, 2=Monday, . . . , 7=Saturday). If used in the context of a DTIF table, the day name must correspond to the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS text string assigned to represent the days of the week. For more information on the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS item, see the description of the DTIF\$_LPT aggregate. Argument list order: <b>weekday index</b>
CFE\$K_NAME_MONTH	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Date month name</i> returns the month portion of the date as a string (January, . . . , December). If used in the context of a DTIF table, the month name must correspond to the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS text string assigned to represent the months of the year. For more information on the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS item, see the description of the DTIF\$_LPT aggregate. Argument list order: <b>date</b>

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Table 6-8 (Cont.): Valid Date and Time Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_NAME_MONTHNUM	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Month name</i> returns the month name corresponding to its number (1=January, . . . , 12=December). If used in the context of a DTIF table, the month name must correspond to the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS text string assigned to represent the months of the year. For more information on the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS item, see the description of the DTIF\$_LPT aggregate. Argument list order: <b>month index</b>
CFE\$K_NOW	None	<i>Now</i> returns the current date and time.
CFE\$K_PLUS_DAYS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Plus days</i> returns a date that is <b>value</b> days from the date. Argument list order: <b>starting date/time, offset value (positive or negative)</b>
CFE\$K_PLUS_HOURS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Plus hours</i> returns a date that is <b>value</b> hours from the date. Argument list order: <b>starting date/time, offset value (positive or negative)</b>
CFE\$K_PLUS_MINS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Plus minutes</i> returns a date that is <b>value</b> minutes from the date. Argument list order: <b>starting date/time, offset value (positive or negative)</b>
CFE\$K_PLUS_MONTHS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Plus months</i> returns a date that is <b>value</b> months from the date. Argument list order: <b>starting date/time, offset value (positive or negative)</b>

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## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–8 (Cont.): Valid Date and Time Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_PLUS_SECS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Plus seconds</i> returns a date that is <b>value</b> seconds from the date. Argument list order: <b>starting date/time, offset value (positive or negative)</b>
CFE\$K_PLUS_WEEKS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Plus weeks</i> returns a date that is <b>value</b> weeks from the date. Argument list order: <b>starting date/time, offset value (positive or negative)</b>
CFE\$K_PLUS_YEARS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Plus years</i> returns a date that is <b>value</b> years from the date. Argument list order: <b>starting date/time, offset value (positive or negative)</b>
CFE\$K_TODAY	None	<i>Today</i> returns the current date (no time).
CFE\$K_TOMORROW	None	<i>Tomorrow</i> returns tomorrow's date, which is a day (24 hours) later than the current date. The time is not included in the result value.
CFE\$K_YESTERDAY	None	<i>Yesterday</i> returns yesterday's date, which is one day (24 hours) earlier than the current date. The time is not included in the result value.



Valid financial expression values for this item are shown in Table 6-9.

Table 6-9: Valid Financial Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_APPREC	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Appreciation</i> calculates a stream of values corresponding to the appreciation of a principal based on a given interest per period and an optional offset into the period. The offset must be a numeric value between 0 (the beginning of the period) and 1 (the end of the period). For example, APPREC is used to calculate the yield on a \$1200 investment over 4 years, given an annual interest rate of 11 percent, with payments made at the beginning of each year (offset = 0). Argument list order: <b>principal, interest rate per period, offset into period, start period, end period, optional section of fields or cells to receive resultant values</b> (can be a list of discontinuous range names or coordinates stored in a parenthesized expression); if this argument is not specified, the function returns a sequence of resultant values from the start period to the end period. The processing of these values is application dependent.

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## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–9 (Cont.): Valid Financial Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_DEP_CROSS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Depreciation—declining balance with crossover to straight line</i> calculates the depreciation of an initial value using the declining balance method with crossover to straight line. The declining balance method is used until the amount is less than the straight line amount would be; then the straight line method is used for the remaining periods. Argument list order: <b>initial value, number of periods, percentage decline, salvage value, start period, end period, optional section of fields or cells to receive resultant values</b> (can be a list of discontinuous range names or coordinates stored in a parenthesized expression); if this argument is not specified, the function returns a sequence of resultant values from the start period to the end period. The processing of these values is application dependent.

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Table 6-9 (Cont.): Valid Financial Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_DEP_DB	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Depreciation—declining balance</i> calculates the depreciation of an initial value using the declining balance method. Argument list order: <b>initial value, number of periods, percentage decline, start period, end period, optional section of fields or cells to receive resultant values</b> (can be a list of discontinuous range names or coordinates stored in a parenthesized expression); if this argument is not specified, the function returns a sequence of resultant values from the start period to the end period. The processing of these values is application dependent.
CFE\$K_DEP_DDB	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Depreciation—double declining balance</i> calculates the depreciation of an initial value using the double declining balance method. Argument list order: <b>initial value, number of periods, start period, end period, optional section of fields or cells to receive resultant values</b> (can be a list of discontinuous range names or coordinates stored in a parenthesized expression); if this argument is not specified, the function returns a sequence of resultant values from the start period to the end period. The processing of these values is application dependent.

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## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–9 (Cont.): Valid Financial Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_DEP_SLINE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Depreciation—straight line</i> calculates the depreciation of an initial value using the straight line method. Argument list order: <b>initial value, number of periods, salvage value, start period, end period, optional section of fields or cells to receive resultant values (can be a list of discontinuous range names or coordinates stored in a parenthesized expression); if this argument is not specified, the function returns a sequence of resultant values from the start period to the end period. The processing of these values is application dependent.</b>
CFE\$K_DEP_SOYD	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Depreciation—sum of year's digits</i> calculates the depreciation of an initial value using the sum-of-years method. Argument list order: <b>initial value, number of periods, salvage value, start period, end period, optional section of fields or cells to receive resultant values (can be a list of discontinuous range names or coordinates stored in a parenthesized expression); if this argument is not specified, the function returns a sequence of resultant values from the start period to the end period. The processing of these values is application dependent.</b>

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Table 6-9 (Cont.): Valid Financial Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_DISCOUNT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Discount</i> calculates the discounted values given the principal, an interest per period, and an optional offset into the period. The offset must be a numeric value between 0 (the beginning of the period) and 1 (the end of the period). Argument list order: <b>principal, interest rate per period, offset into period, start period, end period, range of fields or cells to receive resultant values</b> (can be a list of discontinuous range names or coordinates stored in a parenthesized expression)
CFE\$K_FV	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Future value</i> calculates the future value of a stream of cash flows, given a constant interest rate per period and an offset into the period when the payment occurs (0 = beginning of the period, 1 = end of the period). Argument list order: <b>section of fields or cells containing cash flows for each period, interest rate per period, offset into period</b>

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## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–9 (Cont.): Valid Financial Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_FVA	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Future value of an annuity</i> calculates the future value of an annuity, given the payment per period, interest rate per period, and number of periods. For example, FVA is used to calculate the future value of a 30-year annuity using monthly payments of \$100 and a 10.9 percent annual interest rate. Argument list order: <b>payment per period, interest rate per period, number of periods</b>
CFE\$K_FVPV	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Future value of a single sum</i> calculates the future value of a single sum, given the present value, interest rate per period, and the number of periods. For example, FVPV is used to calculate the future value of \$1000 earning 10.8 percent annual interest and compounded monthly for 30 years. Argument list order: <b>present value, interest rate per period, number of periods</b>

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Table 6-9 (Cont.): Valid Financial Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_INTEREST	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Interest payments</i> calculates a stream of interest payments, given the loan amount, interest rate, and number of periods. For example, INTEREST is used to calculate the amount of interest paid for each period (year) on \$1000 at 10 percent annual interest for 5 years. Argument list order: <b>loan amount (original principal), interest rate, number of periods, start period, end period, optional section of fields or cells to receive resultant values</b> (can be a list of discontinuous range names or coordinates stored in a parenthesized expression); if this argument is not specified, the function returns a sequence of resultant values from the start period to the end period. The processing of these values is application dependent.

(continued on next page)



## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–9 (Cont.): Valid Financial Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_IRR	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Internal rate of return</i> calculates the internal rate of return, given a stream of cash flows per period and an optional guess at the discount rate. The internal rate of return is the interest rate that gives the series of cash flows a net present value of 0. The cash flow values are interpreted literally—a negative value represents a negative cash flow (that is, initial investment), and a positive value represents a positive cash flow (that is, return on the investment during a period). The discount rate should be specified as a percentage value between 0 and 1. Argument list order: <b>range of fields/ cells containing cash flow values, first guess at the discount rate</b>
CFE\$K_MIRR	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Modified internal rate of return</i> calculates the modified internal rate of return, given a stream of cash flows, a safe rate of return, and the risk rate. The cash flow values are interpreted literally—a negative value represents a negative cash flow (that is, initial investment), and a positive value represents a positive cash flow (that is, return on the investment during a period). Argument list order: <b>range of fields/ cells containing cash flow values, safe rate of return, risk rate</b>

(continued on next page)



Table 6-9 (Cont.): Valid Financial Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_NPV	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Net present value</i> calculates the net present value of a stream of estimated cash flows that are discounted at a constant interest rate per period and uses an offset into the period when the payment occurs (0 = beginning of the period, 1 = end of the period). The net present value is the difference between the future value and the present value. Future values are not reinvested. Argument list order: <b>range of fields/cells containing cash flow values, interest rate per period, offset into period</b>
CFE\$K_PAYBACK	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Payback</i> calculates the payback period given an investment, a sequence of discount cash flows, and a discount rate per period. Argument list order: <b>initial investment, range of fields/cells containing cash flow values, discount rate per period</b>
CFE\$K_PERFV	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Periods to achieve future value</i> calculates the number of periods to achieve a future value, given the payment per period and the interest rate. For example, PERFV is used to calculate the number of monthly payments of \$300.00, at 5% interest, required to earn \$10,000.00. Argument list order: <b>future value, payment per period, interest rate</b>

(continued on next page)



## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–9 (Cont.): Valid Financial Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_PERPMT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Number of periods to achieve future value</i> calculates the number of periods required to achieve a given future value of an annuity, given the present value and the interest rate per period. For example, an account earns 9 percent annual interest compounded monthly, and the balance is \$1742.78. PERPMT is used to calculate how long, in months, it takes to accumulate \$3500. Argument list order: <b>future value of an annuity, present value, interest rate per period</b>
CFE\$K_PERPV	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Number of periods given present value</i> calculates the number of periods over which payments will be made given a present value, the amount of each per-period payment, and the interest rate per period. For example, PERPV is used to calculate how long, in months, it takes to pay off a \$12,000 loan at a 17 percent annual interest rate, if the payments are \$600 per month. Argument list order: <b>present value, payment per period, interest rate per period</b>

(continued on next page)



Table 6-9 (Cont.): Valid Financial Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_PMTFV	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Payment per period to achieve future value</i> calculates the payment per period required to achieve a future value, given the interest rate per period and number of periods. For example, PMTFV is used to calculate the value of each monthly payment required to generate \$100,000 in 25 years on an account that earns 11.5 percent annual interest. Argument list order: <b>future value, interest rate per period, number of periods</b>
CFE\$K_PMTPV	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Payment per period given present value</i> calculates the payment per period given a present value, the interest rate per period, and the number of periods. For example, PMTPV is used to calculate the monthly payments on a \$100,000 loan at a 11.5 percent annual interest rate over 30 years. Argument list order: <b>present value (principal), interest rate per period, number of periods</b>

(continued on next page)



## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6-9 (Cont.): Valid Financial Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_PRINCIPAL	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Principal</i> calculates a stream of principal values paid given the amount of the loan, the interest rate per period, and the number of periods. Argument list order: <b>loan amount, interest rate per period, number of periods, start period, end period, optional section of fields or cells to receive resultant values or nth period</b> (can be a list of discontinuous range names or coordinates stored in a parenthesized expression); if this argument is not specified, the function returns a sequence of resultant values from the start period to the end period. The processing of these values is application dependent.
CFE\$K_PVA	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Present value of an annuity</i> calculates the present value of an annuity, based on a constant payment per period, the interest rate per period, and the number of periods in the life of the annuity. Argument list order: <b>payment per period, interest rate per period, number of periods</b>

(continued on next page)



Table 6-9 (Cont.): Valid Financial Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_PVFB	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Present value to achieve future value</i> calculates the present value required to achieve a given future value, given the number of periods and the interest rate per period. For example, PVFB is used to calculate the initial deposit that makes the account that earns 17 percent annual interest, compounded quarterly, worth \$200,000 in 10 years. Argument list order: <b>future value, number of periods, interest rate per period</b>
CFE\$K_RATE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Interest rate</i> calculates the interest rate required to achieve a given future value, given a known present value and the number of periods. Argument list order: <b>future value, present value, number of periods</b>

Valid identification expression values for this item are shown in Table 6-10.

Table 6-10: Valid Identification Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_ISBLANK	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Is blank</i> returns TRUE if the value is blank and FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>
CFE\$K_ISDATE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Is date</i> returns TRUE if the value is a date and FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>

(continued on next page)



## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–10 (Cont.): Valid Identification Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_ISERROR	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Is error</i> returns TRUE if the value is an error and FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>
CFE\$K_ISNOT_AVAIL	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Is not available</i> returns TRUE if the value is equal to the constant NOT_AVAIL and FALSE otherwise. The specific value associated with this constant is application dependent. Some spreadsheet applications use this constant as the result of calculations or as a function, NA(). Argument list order: <b>value1</b>
CFE\$K_ISNOT_CALC	Sequence of CFE\$K_EXL aggregates	<i>Is not calculable</i> returns TRUE if the value is equal to the constant NOT_CALC and FALSE otherwise. The specific value associated with this constant is application dependent. Some spreadsheet applications use this constant as the result of calculations or as a function, NC(). Argument list order: <b>value1</b>
CFE\$K_ISNULL	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Is null</i> returns TRUE if the value is missing and FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>
CFE\$K_ISNUMBER	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Is number</i> returns TRUE if the value is a number and FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>
CFE\$K_ISREF	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Is referenced</i> returns TRUE if the value is referenced by another value's formula and FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>

(continued on next page)



Table 6-10 (Cont.): Valid Identification Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_ISSTRING	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Is string</i> returns TRUE if the value is a string and FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>

Valid literal values for this item are shown in Table 6-11.

Table 6-11: Valid Literal Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_LIT_COMPLEX_FLOAT	Handle of CFE\$_CFT aggregate	<i>Complex floating-point</i> defines a sequence of two floating-point constants. The first floating-point constant represents the real portion of the complex number, and the second floating-point constant represents the imaginary portion of the complex number.
CFE\$K_LIT_DATE	Handle of CFE\$_DAT aggregate	<i>Date</i> defines a date constant.
CFE\$K_LIT_FALSE	None	<i>False</i> is logical FALSE.
CFE\$K_LIT_FLOAT	General floating-point	<i>Floating-point</i> defines a general floating-point constant.
CFE\$K_LIT_INTEGER	Integer	<i>Literal integer</i> defines a signed or unsigned integer.
CFE\$K_LIT_PI	None	<i>PI</i> returns the value of PI (3.14159265359 ... ).

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## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–11 (Cont.): Valid Literal Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_LIT_SCALED_INTEGER	Scaled integer	<i>Scaled integer</i> represents a floating-point number using two integer values. The scale value is a signed integer that represents the position of an implicit decimal point. A positive scale value indicates that the decimal point is moved to the left, and a negative scale value indicates that the decimal point is moved to the right. The value of a scaled integer is the integer value times 10 raised to the power of the scale factor.
CFE\$K_LIT_TEXT	Handle of CFE\$_TXC aggregate	<i>Text string</i> defines a fixed-length text string.
CFE\$K_LIT_TRUE	None	<i>True</i> is logical TRUE.
CFE\$K_LIT_VTEXT	Handle of CFE\$_VTX aggregate	<i>Varying length text</i> defines a text string that usually contains implied trailing blank characters.

Valid miscellaneous expression values for this item are shown in Table 6–12.

Table 6–12: Valid Miscellaneous Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_FIELD_REFERENCE	Handle of CFE\$_FRF aggregate	<i>Field reference</i> refers to a database field.
CFE\$K_PARENTHESESIZED	Handle of CFE\$_PEX aggregate	<i>Parenthesized expression</i> defines a nested expression and its representation delimited by, for example, an open and close parenthesis or the words BEGIN and END.

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Table 6-12 (Cont.): Valid Miscellaneous Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_PRIVATE_FUNCTION	Handle of CFE\$_PFE aggregate	<i>Private</i> specifies a call to a function not defined elsewhere in CFE. If an application supports a function that does not correspond to a CFE-defined function, it must use this value.
CFE\$K_RANDOM_U	None	<i>Random number</i> calculates a random number uniformly distributed between 0 and 1.
CFE\$K_SIGN	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Sign</i> indicates the sign of a value expression. If the value is positive, it returns 1. If the value is equal to 0, it returns 0. If the value is negative, it returns -1. Argument list order: <b>source</b>

Valid series expression values for this item are shown in Table 6-13.

Table 6-13: Valid Series Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_INTEGRATE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Integrate</i> is reserved for future use and is not to be used by conforming applications.
CFE\$K_LOGEST	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Logest</i> is reserved for future use and is not to be used by conforming applications.
CFE\$K_LSQR	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Least squares</i> is reserved for future use and is not to be used by conforming applications.
CFE\$K_SIGMA	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Sigma</i> is reserved for future use and is not to be used by conforming applications.

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## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–13 (Cont.): Valid Series Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_TREND	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Trend</i> is reserved for future use and is not to be used by conforming applications.

Valid statistical expression values for this item are shown in Table 6–14.

Table 6–14: Valid Statistical Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_AVG	Handle of CFE\$_SLL aggregate	<i>Average</i> averages the values of all expressions in the selection argument that match the <b>criteria</b> argument. If <b>criteria</b> is not specified, average defaults to TRUE, meaning that all expressions in the CFE\$_EXL aggregate are included in the average. Argument list order: <b>criteria, selection</b>
CFE\$K_COUNT	Handle of CFE\$_SLL aggregate	<i>Count</i> counts the number of expressions in the selection argument that match the <b>criteria</b> argument. If <b>criteria</b> is not specified, count defaults to TRUE, meaning that all expressions in the CFE\$_EXL aggregate are counted. Argument list order: <b>criteria, selection</b>
CFE\$K_MAX	Handle of CFE\$_SLL aggregate	<i>Maximum</i> calculates the maximum value of all expressions in the selection argument that match the <b>criteria</b> argument. If <b>criteria</b> is not specified, maximum defaults to TRUE, meaning that all expressions in the CFE\$_EXL aggregate are used to calculate the maximum value. Argument list order: <b>criteria, selection</b>

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Table 6-14 (Cont.): Valid Statistical Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_MIN	Handle of CFE\$_SLL aggregate	<i>Minimum</i> calculates the minimum value of all expressions in the selection argument that match the <b>criteria</b> argument. If <b>criteria</b> is not specified, minimum defaults to TRUE, meaning that all expressions in the CFE\$_EXL aggregate are used to calculate the minimum value. Argument list order: <b>criteria, selection</b>
CFE\$K_STDEV	Handle of CFE\$_SLL aggregate	<i>Standard deviation</i> calculates the standard deviation of all expressions in the <b>selection</b> argument that match the <b>criteria</b> argument. If <b>criteria</b> is not specified, standard deviation defaults to TRUE, meaning that all expressions in the CFE\$_EXL aggregate are used to calculate the standard deviation. Argument list order: <b>criteria, selection</b>
CFE\$K_SUM	Handle of CFE\$_SLL aggregate	<i>Summation</i> sums the values of all expressions in the <b>selection</b> argument that match the <b>criteria</b> argument. If <b>criteria</b> is not specified, sum defaults to TRUE, meaning that all expressions in the CFE\$_EXL aggregate are included in the sum. Argument list order: <b>criteria, selection</b>

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## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–14 (Cont.): Valid Statistical Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_VAR	Handle of CFE\$_SLL aggregate	<i>Variance</i> calculates the variance of all expressions in the <b>selection</b> argument that match the <b>criteria</b> argument. If <b>criteria</b> is not specified, variance defaults to TRUE, meaning that all expressions in the CFE\$_EXL aggregate are used to calculate the variance. Argument list order: <b>criteria</b> , <b>selection</b>

Valid string expression values for this item are shown in Table 6–15.

Table 6–15: Valid String Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_STR_CHAR	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String character</i> returns the character corresponding to the designated character code. The character set is application dependent. Argument list order: <b>character-code</b>
CFE\$K_STR_CODE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String character code</i> returns the character code for the first character of <b>string1</b> . The character set is application dependent. Argument list order: <b>string1</b>
CFE\$K_STR_CONCAT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String concatenate</i> concatenates two strings by appending the characters of the second string ( <b>string2</b> ) to the end of the first string ( <b>string1</b> ). Argument list order: <b>string1</b> , <b>string2</b>

(continued on next page)



Table 6-15 (Cont.): Valid String Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_CONTAINS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Contains substring</i> returns TRUE if the first expression contains the second expression as a substring and returns FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>string, substring</b>
CFE\$K_STARTS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String starts with</i> returns TRUE if <b>string1</b> starts with <b>string2</b> and returns FALSE otherwise. Argument list order: <b>string1, string2</b>
CFE\$K_STR_EXTRACT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String extract</i> extracts characters from <b>string1</b> starting with the character at the starting position up to and including the character at the ending position. The first character is located at position 1. Argument list order: <b>string1, starting position, ending position</b>
CFE\$K_STR_FIND	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String find substring</i> searches a string for a substring pattern and returns the character position where <b>substring</b> was found (or returns 0 if not found). The first character is located at position 1. Argument list order: <b>string1, substring</b>
CFE\$K_STR_FIXED	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String fixed</i> rounds the value of <b>expression1</b> to the number of decimal places in <b>expression2</b> and returns the resulting value as a string. Argument list order: <b>expression1, expression2</b>

(continued on next page)



## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–15 (Cont.): Valid String Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$_STR_FORMAT	Handle of CFE\$_STF	<i>String format</i> formats a source expression using an edit string pattern. Argument list order: <b>source, edit-string</b>
CFE\$K_STR_LEFT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Extract substring left</i> extracts a number of characters ( <b>count</b> ) from the leftmost end of a string ( <b>source</b> ). Argument list order: <b>source, count</b>
CFE\$K_STR_LENGTH	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String length</i> returns the number of characters in <b>string1</b> . Argument list order: <b>string1</b>
CFE\$K_STR_LOWER	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String lowercase</i> changes all characters in <b>string1</b> to lowercase. Argument list order: <b>string1</b>
CFE\$K_STR_PRETTY	Handle of CFE\$_STP aggregate	<i>String pretty</i> is a combination of string formats and applies all flags enabled in the CFE\$_STP_PRETTY_FLAGS item to a string specified by <b>string-expr</b> . Argument list order: <sup>1</sup> <b>string-expr, flags</b>
CFE\$K_STR_PROPER	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String proper</i> converts the first nonblank character of <b>string1</b> to uppercase. Argument list order: <b>string1</b>
CFE\$K_STR_REPEAT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String repeat</i> repeats a character sequence ( <b>string1</b> ) for a specified number of times ( <b>repeat-count</b> ). Argument list order: <b>string1, repeat-count</b>

<sup>1</sup>Only **argument1** is in the expression list; the second argument is the next element in the sequence after the expression list.

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Table 6-15 (Cont.): Valid String Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_STR_REPLACE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String replace</i> replaces the characters in the source string, beginning at the starting character position and continuing for the character count, with the string in the replacement string. The first character is located at position 1. Argument list order: <b>source, starting character position, character count, replacement string</b>
CFE\$K_STR_REVERSE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String reverse</i> returns a string created by reversing <b>string1</b> . Argument list order: <b>string1</b>
CFE\$K_STR_RIGHT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Extract substring right</i> extracts a number of characters ( <b>count</b> ) from the rightmost end of a string ( <b>source</b> ). Argument list order: <b>source, count</b>
CFE\$K_STR_TRIM	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String trim</i> removes leading and trailing white space (blanks and tabs) from a string. Argument list order: <b>string1</b>
CFE\$K_STR_UPPER	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>String uppercase</i> changes all characters in a string to uppercase. Argument list order: <b>string1</b>

Valid transcendental expression values for this item are shown in Table 6-16.

Table 6-16: Valid Transcendental Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K ALOG	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Antilog</i> calculates 10 to the power of a value, which is the inverse of the LOG10 function. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>

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## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–16 (Cont.): Valid Transcendental Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_EXPONENT	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Exponent</i> raises the value <i>e</i> to the power indicated by <b>exponent</b> . Argument list order: <b>exponent</b>
CFE\$K_FACTORIAL	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Factorial</i> calculates the factorial of a expression. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>
CFE\$K_LOG10	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Log, base 10</i> calculates the base-10 logarithm of a value. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>
CFE\$K_LOGN	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Log, base e</i> calculates the natural logarithm of a value. Argument list order: <b>value1</b>

Valid trigonometric expression values for this item are shown in Table 6–17.

Table 6–17: Valid Trigonometric Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_ACOS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Arc cosine</i> calculates the angle in degrees whose cosine is the indicated value. Argument list order: <b>cosine-value</b>
CFE\$K_ASIN	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Arc sine</i> calculates the angle in degrees whose sine is the indicated value. Argument list order: <b>sine-value</b>
CFE\$K_ATAN	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Arc tangent</i> calculates the angle in degrees whose tangent is the indicated value. Argument list order: <b>tangent-value</b>

(continued on next page)



Table 6–17 (Cont.): Valid Trigonometric Expression Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_ATAN2	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Arc tangent 2</i> calculates the 4-quadrant arc tangent in degrees by calculating the arc tangent of the first argument divided by the second argument. For example: (ATAN (value1/value2)) Argument list order: <b>value1, value2</b>
CFE\$K_COS	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Cosine</i> calculates the cosine of an angle specified in degrees. Argument list order: <b>angle in degrees</b>
CFE\$K_SIN	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Sine</i> calculates the sine of an angle specified in degrees. Argument list order: <b>angle in degrees</b>
CFE\$K_TAN	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates	<i>Tangent</i> calculates the tangent of an angle specified in degrees. Argument list order: <b>angle in degrees</b>

Valid variable values for this item are shown in Table 6–18.

Table 6–18: Valid Variable Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_CELL_COORD	Handle of CFE\$_CCD aggregate	<i>Cell coordinate</i> specifies a particular cell within a spreadsheet table.
CFE\$K_CELL_RANGE	Handle of CFE\$_CLR aggregate	<i>Cell range</i> specifies a range of cells delineated by two cell references.
CFE\$K_COL_NAME	String	<i>Column name</i> is an identifier that uniquely identifies a column.
CFE\$K_COL_NUM	Integer	<i>Column number</i> is used in encoding cell data and in referencing cell coordinates and column ranges.

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## CFE\$\_EXL

Table 6–18 (Cont.): Valid Variable Values for CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C

Expression Indicator	Expression Value	Description and Storage Method
CFE\$K_COL_RANGE	Handle of CFE\$_COR aggregate	<i>Column range</i> defines a column range using starting and ending column numbers.
CFE\$K_CURRENT_VALUE	None	<i>Current value</i> is valid only within the CFE\$_SLL aggregate, which is used in CFE to define statistical functions. CURRENT_VALUE is specified by the CFE\$_SLL_CRITERIA item to substitute the current value for each expression in the CFE\$_SLL_SELECTION item.
CFE\$K_IDENTIFIER	Handle of CFE\$_TXC aggregate	<i>Identifier</i> is a symbol reference used to reference named symbols that are defined in the DTIF\$_TMD aggregate. If this function is used outside DTIF, the symbol's value must be previously defined by the decoding application. For example, if CFE is used to represent a programming language, the symbol could be used to reference a variable name.
CFE\$K_NAMED_RANGE	Array of type character string	<i>Named range</i> identifies a range by name.
CFE\$K_ROW_NUM	Integer	<i>Row number</i> is used in encoding table rows and in referencing cell coordinates and row ranges.
CFE\$K_ROW_RANGE	Handle of CFE\$_RWR aggregate	<i>Row range</i> defines a row range using starting and ending row numbers.

### CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR

#### Encoding: variable

An expression item that specifies the actual data value for the expression value type selected in the previous item.



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## CFE\$\_EXP—Expression Aggregate

The expression aggregate defines a CFE expression that can be used to compute the values for a column or for a particular cell. The CFE\$\_EXP aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DTIF\$\_CAT\_COMPUTED\_BY, DTIF\$\_CLD\_FORMULA\_CFE, DTIF\$\_NVL\_VALUE, and ESF\$\_NVL\_VALUE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
Expression	Figure D-4

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_EXP_MAJOR_VERSION	Integer
CFE\$_EXP_MINOR_VERSION	Integer
CFE\$_EXP_LIST	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_EXP\_MAJOR\_VERSION**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional major version item that specifies the major version number of the CFE encoding. This item can be omitted if it is used within DTIF, in which case it is assumed that the value of this item is the same as the value for the DTIF\$\_DSC\_ENCODE\_MAJOR\_VERSION item in DTIF.

This is the primary indicator of compatibility between CFE processors and the encoding of the current document. This item is updated if changes are made to the CFE encoding that are not backward compatible.

#### **CFE\$\_EXP\_MINOR\_VERSION**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional minor version item that specifies the minor version number of the CFE encoding. This item can be omitted if it is used within DTIF, in which case it is assumed that the value of this item is the same as the value for the DTIF\$\_DSC\_ENCODE\_MINOR\_VERSION item in DTIF.

Updated versions of this item indicate that changes to the standard CFE encoding have been made that are backward compatible. This item is reset to 0 for each new value of the CFE\$\_EXP\_MAJOR\_VERSION item.



## CFE\$\_EXP

### **CFE\$\_EXP\_LIST**

**Encoding: sequence of CFE\$\_EXL aggregates**

An expression list item that contains a list of expressions. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_EXL aggregate.



## CFE\$\_FRF—Field Reference Aggregate

The field reference aggregate contains data that refers to a database field defined by the CFE\$\_EXL\_FIELD\_REF item. The CFE\$\_FRF aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
FieldRef	Figure D-12

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_FRF_FIELD_CONTEXT	String
CFE\$_FRF_PATH	Array of type string

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_FRF\_FIELD\_CONTEXT**

**Encoding:** *string*

An optional field context item that specifies an identifier used to represent the field during a particular operation (such as record selection).

#### **CFE\$\_FRF\_PATH**

**Encoding:** *array of type string*

A field path item that specifies a sequence of Latin1 text strings that identify the field path. Each string in the sequence identifies a portion of the field path, such as table name, field name, and subfield name.



## CFE\$\_NPM

---

### CFE\$\_NPM—Named Parameter Aggregate

The named parameter aggregate contains data that defines the parameters in the CFE\$\_PFE\_PARAMS item. The CFE\$\_NPM aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_PFE\_PARAMS.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
NamedParameter	Figure D-3

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_NPM_NAME	String
CFE\$_NPM_VALUE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_NPM\_NAME**

**Encoding:** *string*

An optional name item that specifies the name identifying the parameter value. If this item is missing, the parameter is treated as positional.

#### **CFE\$\_NPM\_VALUE**

**Encoding:** *sequence of CFE\$\_EXL aggregates*

A value item that specifies one or more expressions that evaluate to the value of the parameter. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_EXL aggregate.



## CFE\$\_PEX—Parenthesized Expression Aggregate

The parenthesized expression aggregate contains data that is nested. The CFE\$\_PEX aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
ParenthesizedExpr	Figure D-11

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_PEX_BEGIN_EXPR	Array of type character string
CFE\$_PEX_VALUE_EXPR	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates
CFE\$_PEX_END_EXPR	Array of type character string

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_PEX\_BEGIN\_EXPR**

**Encoding:** *array of type character string*

An optional text string item that specifies the displayed representation of the beginning of the nested expression. Examples are an open parenthesis or the word BEGIN.

#### **CFE\$\_PEX\_VALUE\_EXPR**

**Encoding:** *sequence of CFE\$\_EXL aggregates*

An expression item that specifies the nested expression. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_EXL aggregate. Any expression is valid in this context.

#### **CFE\$\_PEX\_END\_EXPR**

**Encoding:** *array of type character string*

An optional text string item that specifies the displayed representation of the end of the nested expression. Examples are a close parenthesis or the word END.



## CFE\$\_PFE—CFE Application Private Aggregate

The private function aggregate defines functions that are restricted either to a particular data processing implementation, or to a set of related implementations that support identical private encodings. The CFE\$\_PFE aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
PrivateFuncExpr	Figure D-1
StorageSystemTag	Figure D-2

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_PFE_FACILITY	String
CFE\$_PFE_NAME	String
CFE\$_PFE_REF_LABEL	String
CFE\$_PFE_REF_LABEL_TYPE	String with <b>add-info</b>
CFE\$_PFE_RETURN_TYPE	Longword
CFE\$_PFE_PARAMS	Sequence of CFE\$_NPM aggregates

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_PFE\_FACILITY**

**Encoding:** *string*

A facility name item that specifies the name of the facility that encoded the function. The name must correspond to the encoding application's registered facility name.

#### **CFE\$\_PFE\_NAME**

**Encoding:** *string*

A function name item that specifies the name of the function.

#### **CFE\$\_PFE\_REF\_LABEL**

**Encoding:** *string*

An optional reference label item that specifies the file name containing the function. This is used for externally defined functions. If this item is omitted, the application must know where to find the definition of the function.



**CFE\$\_PFE\_REF\_LABEL\_TYPE****Encoding: string with add-info**

An optional reference storage item that specifies a storage system tag representing a VAX/RMS, ULTRIX, or MS-DOS or OS/2 file name. The following table lists the values for **add-info** and the corresponding string values.

Add-Info	String
CFE\$K_PRIVATE_LABEL_TYPE	The label is a private label. In this case, the string can be any user-specified string.
CFE\$K_RMS_LABEL_TYPE	The label is an RMS file specification. In this case, the string must be "\$RMS".
CFE\$K_UTX_LABEL_TYPE	The label is an ULTRIX file specification. In this case, the string must be "\$UTX".
CFE\$K_MDS_LABEL_TYPE	The label is an MS-DOS or OS/2 file specification. In this case, the string must be "\$MDS".

**CFE\$\_PFE\_RETURN\_TYPE****Encoding: longword**

An optional return type item that specifies the type of function in terms of its return value. Valid values for this item are as follows:

cfe\$m_pfe_fncret_numeric	Returns a numeric value
cfe\$m_pfe_fncret_boolean	Returns a Boolean value
cfe\$m_pfe_fncret_date	Returns a date value
cfe\$m_pfe_fncret_text	Returns a string value

**CFE\$\_PFE\_PARAMS****Encoding: sequence of CFE\$\_NPM aggregates**

An optional parameters item that specifies a list of one or more parameters to be passed to the function. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_NPM aggregate. If the function has no parameters, this item can be omitted. Each parameter is defined by the CFE\$\_NPM aggregate.



---

## CFE\$\_RWR—CFE Row Range Aggregate

The row range aggregate defines a range using starting and ending row numbers. A row range differs from a cell range in that a row range refers to an indeterminate number of cells. The CFE\$\_RWR aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
RowRange	Figure C-40

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_RWR_ROW_BEGIN	Integer
CFE\$_RWR_ROW_END	Integer

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_RWR\_ROW\_BEGIN**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A row-begin data item that specifies the starting row number (the first row in the range).

#### **CFE\$\_RWR\_ROW\_END**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional row-end data item that specifies the ending row number (the last row in the range). If this item is omitted, it indicates a single-row range.



## CFE\$\_SLL—Selector List Aggregate

The selector list aggregate is used to specify statistical functions in CFE based on a selection of expressions that match certain defined criteria. The CFE\$\_SLL aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
SelectorList	Figure D-8

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_SLL_CRITERIA	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates
CFE\$_SLL_SELECTION	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_SLL\_CRITERIA**

##### **Encoding: sequence of CFE\$\_EXL aggregates**

An optional criteria item that is used to select expressions in the CFE\$\_SLL\_SELECTION item that match a specific criteria. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_EXL aggregate.

For example, criteria can be used to select all cells in a column that are nonblank, or to count the cells in a range that are greater than 5. If the Boolean expression evaluates to TRUE when applied to an expression in the CFE\$\_SLL\_SELECTION item, the expression is included in the statistical operation.

If the CFE\$\_SLL\_CRITERIA item is not specified, it defaults to TRUE, meaning that all expressions in the CFE\$\_SLL\_SELECTION item match the criteria. This is the simplest case and indicates that the operator can be applied to all arguments specified in the selection list.

#### **CFE\$\_SLL\_SELECTION**

##### **Encoding: sequence of CFE\$\_EXL aggregates**

A selection item that specifies a list of one or more expressions to be used as the arguments for the statistical operator. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_EXL aggregate.



## CFE\$\_STF

---

### CFE\$\_STF—String Format Aggregate

The string format aggregate formats a source expression using either a predefined DTIF edit string or a user-defined edit string. The CFE\$\_STF aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
EditString	Figure D-10

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_STF_SOURCE	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates
CFE\$_STF_EDIT_STRING	Handle of ESF\$_EDS aggregate

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_STF\_SOURCE**

**Encoding:** *sequence of CFE\$\_EXL aggregates*

A value item that specifies a source expression.

#### **CFE\$\_STF\_EDIT\_STRING**

**Encoding:** *handle of an ESF\$\_EDS aggregate*

An edit string item that specifies an ESF-defined edit string. For more information, see the description of the ESF\$\_EDS aggregate.



## CFE\$\_STP—String Pretty Aggregate

The string pretty aggregate specifies a combination of string formats and applies all flags enabled in the CFE\$\_STP\_PRETTY\_FLAGS item to a string specified by the CFE\$\_STP\_STRING\_EXPR item. The CFE\$\_STP aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_STP_STRING_EXPR	Sequence of CFE\$_EXL aggregates
CFE\$_STP_PRETTY_FLAGS	Longword

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_STP\_STRING\_EXPR**

**Encoding:** *sequence of CFE\$\_EXL aggregates*

A string item that is formatted using the flag values specified by the CFE\$\_STP\_PRETTY\_FLAGS item. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_EXL aggregate.

#### **CFE\$\_STP\_PRETTY\_FLAGS**

**Encoding:** *longword*

A flags item that specifies the values to be applied to the CFE\$\_STP\_STRING\_EXPR item. This item has the following values:

cfe\$m_pretty_collapse	Removes all spaces and tabs from CFE\$_STP_STRING_EXPR.
cfe\$m_pretty_compress	Replaces multiple space and tab characters with a single space.
cfe\$m_pretty_lowercase	Converts all characters in CFE\$_STP_STRING_EXPR to lowercase.
cfe\$m_pretty_trim	Removes all leading and trailing spaces and tabs.
cfe\$m_pretty_uncomment	Removes comment delimiter (!) from CFE\$_STP_STRING_EXPR.
cfe\$m_pretty_upcase	Converts all characters in CFE\$_STP_STRING_EXPR to uppercase.



## CFE\$\_TXC

---

### CFE\$\_TXC—Text Choice Aggregate

The text choice aggregate contains a text string that is the value for the CFE\$\_K\_LIT\_TEXT expression list value. The CFE\$\_TXC aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
Text	Figure D-6

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_TXC_TEXT_C	Enumeration
CFE\$_TXC_TEXT	Variable

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_TXC\_TEXT\_C**

##### **Encoding: enumeration**

A text type indicator that specifies the type of value chosen from those that are delineated for this text string. This item has the following values:

CFE\$_K_LATIN1_TEXT	Indicates Latin1 text. In this case, the CFE\$_TXC_TEXT item is encoded as a string.
CFE\$_K_SIMPLE_TEXT	Indicates simple text. In this case, the CFE\$_TXC_TEXT item is encoded as a character string.
CFE\$_K_COMPLEX_TEXT	Indicates complex text. In this case, the CFE\$_TXC_TEXT item is encoded as an array of type character string.

#### **CFE\$\_TXC\_TEXT**

##### **Encoding: variable**

A text type item that specifies the actual data value for the text string value type selected in the previous item.



---

## CFE\$\_VTX—CFE Varying Text Aggregate

The varying text aggregate contains data that is used to store strings with trailing blanks without actually encoding the blank characters. The CFE\$\_VTX aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item CFE\$\_EXL\_EXPR\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ExpressionList	Figure D-5
VaryingText	Figure D-7

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
CFE\$_VTX_VTEXT_LEN	Integer
CFE\$_VTX_VTEXT_STR	Character string

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **CFE\$\_VTX\_VTEXT\_LEN**

**Encoding:** *integer*

A varying text-length item that specifies the defined length (number of characters) in the string.

#### **CFE\$\_VTX\_VTEXT\_STR**

**Encoding:** *character string*

A character string data item that defines the varying text.

The length of this item must not exceed the value of the CFE\$\_VTX\_VTEXT\_LEN item. If CFE\$\_VTX\_VTEXT\_LEN exceeds the value of CFE\$\_VTX\_VTEXT\_STR, the string must be padded with enough trailing blanks to reach the CFE\$\_VTX\_VTEXT\_LEN value.



## CPA 100 - CPA Varying Text Aggregate

The following table shows the results of the CPA Varying Text Aggregate. The table is organized by the number of questions in the aggregate. The first column shows the number of questions, and the second column shows the number of correct answers. The third column shows the percentage of correct answers.

Number of Questions	Number of Correct Answers	Percentage of Correct Answers
1	1	100%
2	2	100%
3	3	100%

### Aggregate Results

Number of Questions	Number of Correct Answers	Percentage of Correct Answers
1	1	100%
2	2	100%
3	3	100%

### Aggregate Results

The following table shows the results of the CPA Varying Text Aggregate. The table is organized by the number of questions in the aggregate. The first column shows the number of questions, and the second column shows the number of correct answers. The third column shows the percentage of correct answers.

Number of Questions: 1  
Number of Correct Answers: 1  
Percentage of Correct Answers: 100%

Number of Questions: 2  
Number of Correct Answers: 2  
Percentage of Correct Answers: 100%

Number of Questions: 3  
Number of Correct Answers: 3  
Percentage of Correct Answers: 100%



## ESF Structures

---

This chapter provides a description of each ESF-supported aggregate structure.

### 7.1 ESF Generic Aggregate Items

In addition to the items defined by each individual aggregate, the CDA Toolkit also supports two “generic” aggregate items that can be specified for every ESF aggregate described in this chapter. Table 7-1 lists and describes these items.

**Table 7-1: ESF Generic Aggregate Items**

Item Name	Encoding	Meaning
ESF\$_USER_CONTEXT	Longword	Specifies additional longword for user
ESF\$_AGGREGATE_TYPE	Word	Specifies the type of the aggregate; a read-only item



## ESF\$\_DAT

---

### ESF\$\_DAT—ESF Date and Time Aggregate

The ESF date and time aggregate specifies a date/time value that is defined as a sequence of two octet strings. The first octet defines the date and time as a binary value; the second octet string defines an optional time differential. The ESF\$\_DAT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item ESF\$\_NVL\_VALUE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

---

Syntax	Location
DateTime	Figure C-29

---

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

---

Item Name	Item Encoding
ESF\$_DAT_DATETIME	String
ESF\$_DAT_TIME_DIFF_C	Enumeration
ESF\$_DAT_TIME_DIFF	Variable

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **ESF\$\_DAT\_DATETIME**

##### **Encoding: string**

A date and time item that is a sequence of octets representing a date/time value. Each octet is interpreted as an unsigned integer value, as shown in the following table.

The following table shows how the two octets that represent the encoding of the DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item for the ESF\$\_K\_PLUS\_DIFF and ESF\$\_K\_NEG\_DIFF cases are encoded.

---

Octet Number	Date/Time Element
0	Century digits in the range of values from 0 to 99; for example, 19 in the year 1967
1	Year digits in the range of values from 0 to 99; for example, 67 in the year 1967
2	Month in the range of values from 1 to 12
3	Day in the range of values from 1 to 31
4	Hour in the range of values from 0 to 23
5	Minute in the range of values from 0 to 59
6	Second in the range of values from 0 to 59
7	Hundredths of seconds in the range of values from 0 to 99

---



## ESF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF\_C

### Encoding: enumeration

An optional time difference indicator that specifies the type of time differential value chosen from those that are delineated for the time differential item. Valid values for this item are as follows:

ESF\$\_K.UTC\_TIME

A value that represents Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), or Greenwich Mean Time. This is equivalent to a time differential of 0 hours, 0 seconds. In this case, the ESF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item is left blank.

ESF\$\_K.PLUS\_DIFF

A string that is a positive time differential that is represented by a sequence of two octets, as shown in the following table. In this case, the ESF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item is encoded as a string.

ESF\$\_K.NEG\_DIFF

A string that is a negative time differential is represented by a sequence of two octets, as shown in the following table. In this case, the ESF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item is encoded as a string.

The following table shows how the two octets that represent the encoding of the DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item for the ESF\$\_K.PLUS\_DIFF and ESF\$\_K.NEG\_DIFF cases are encoded.

Octet Number	Date/Time Element
0	Hours in the range of values from 0 to 13 for ESF\$_K.PLUS_DIFF and in the range of values from 0 to 12 for ESF\$_K.NEG_DIFF
1	Minutes in the range of values from 0 to 59

## ESF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF

### Encoding: variable

A time difference item that contains the actual time differential for the time differential type selected in the previous item.

If the ESF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item is present, the ESF\$\_DAT\_DATETIME item represents Coordinate Universal Time, and the value chosen for ESF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF represents the local time differential.

If the ESF\$\_DAT\_TIME\_DIFF item is not present, the value specified for the ESF\$\_DAT\_DATETIME item represents local time.



---

## ESF\$\_EDS—Edit String Aggregate

The edit string aggregate defines a single edit string pattern. The pattern is a sequence of one or more edit string tags. A tag may be specified singly or as a repeating sequence. The ESF\$\_EDS aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items DTIF\$\_FMI\_NUMEDS\_EDITSTR, DTIF\$\_FMI\_TXTEDS\_EDITSTR, DTIF\$\_FMI\_DATEDS\_EDITSTR, DTIF\$\_NES\_DEFN, and CFE\$\_STF\_EDIT\_STRING.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
EditString	Figure E-1
EditStrBuff	Figure E-2
Single	Figure E-3
Repeat	Figure E-4

---

## AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
ESF\$_EDS_MAJOR_VERSION	Integer
ESF\$_EDS_MINOR_VERSION	Integer
ESF\$_EDS_EDIT_STRING_C	Array of type enumeration
ESF\$_EDS_EDIT_STRING	Array of type variable

---

## AGGREGATE ITEMS

### **ESF\$\_EDS\_MAJOR\_VERSION**

#### **Encoding: integer**

An optional major version item that specifies the major version number of the ESF encoding. This item can be omitted if it is used within DTIF, in which case it is assumed that the value of this item is the same as the value for the DTIF\$\_DSC\_ENCODE\_MAJOR\_VERSION item.

This is the primary indicator of compatibility between ESF processors and the encoding of the current document. This item must be updated if changes are made to the ESF encoding that are not backward compatible.

### **ESF\$\_EDS\_MINOR\_VERSION**

#### **Encoding: integer**

An optional minor version item that specifies the revision version number of the ESF encoding. This item can be omitted if it is used within DTIF, in which case it is assumed that the value of this item is the same as the value for the DTIF\$\_DSC\_ENCODE\_MINOR\_VERSION item.



Updated values for this item indicate that changes to the standard ESF encoding have been made that are backward compatible. This item is reset to 0 for each new value of ESF\$\_EDS\_MAJOR\_VERSION.

### **ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C**

#### **Encoding: array of enumeration**

An edit string indicator that specifies the type of value chosen from those that are delineated for the edit string item. Valid values are shown in Table 7-2.

#### **NOTE**

In Table 7-2, None means that the edit string must still be stored as an integer in the ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING item. The integer value is not output to the DDIS stream, but serves as a placeholder in the array.

**Table 7-2: Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C**

<b>Edit String Indicator</b>	<b>Edit String Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
ESF\$K_EDS_ALPHABETIC	None	Causes the next character in the data value content to be moved to the edited string. This character is expected to be alphabetic. If the next character is not alphabetic, the action to be taken is the responsibility of the application.
ESF\$K_EDS_AM_PM	None	Causes one character from the AM or PM indicator string to be moved to the edited string. The use of two consecutive occurrences of this tag is recommended. This tag is often used with the HOUR_12 tag and is placed at the end of the edit string.  This tag should be used only if the data value contains a date/time value. The application must select the AM or PM value according to the data value.  If this tag is used within the context of a DTIF table, the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS text strings assigned to represent time values must be used as the AM and PM indicator strings. For more information on the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS item, see the description of the DTIF\$_LPT aggregate.

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## ESF\$\_EDS

Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
ESF\$K_EDS_ANY_CASE	None	Is used to indicate that any alphabetic characters displayed in the edit string, from the current character position on, are to be displayed as shown in the original edit string. The ANY_CASE tag is typically used in conjunction with the LOWERCASE and UPPERCASE tags. The ANY_CASE tag does not reserve any space in the edited string; it is used to modify the behavior of the remaining edit string tags.
ESF\$K_EDS_ANY_CHAR	None	Causes the next octet (8 bits) in the data value's content to be moved to the edited string. This tag may be used with any data type.
ESF\$K_EDS_APPL_PRIVATE	Sequence of ESF\$_NVL aggregates	Defines an application-specific string.
ESF\$K_EDS_BINARY_DIGIT	None	Causes one binary digit to be moved from the data value to the edited string.
ESF\$K_EDS_CURRENCY	None	Has two behaviors, depending on the number of times it appears in an edit string. If the tag is specified only once, it causes the currency symbol to be inserted in the next character position of the edited string. If two or more consecutive CURRENCY tags occur at the beginning of the edit string, any leading zeros or digit separators that the tag matches are replaced with blanks. One currency symbol is displayed to the immediate left of the leftmost digit of the edited value, as determined by the remaining characters in the edit string. The latter case is used to display the currency symbol as a floating character; its position in the displayed string varies according to the number of digits in the data value.

(continued on next page)



Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
ESF\$K_EDS_CURRENCY_LIT	Handle of ESF\$_TXS aggregate	<p>In the context of a DTIF table, the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS text string assigned to represent the currency symbol must be used as the currency symbol character string. The DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS text strings assigned to represent the currency radix and currency digit separator symbols must be used for the radix-point and digit-sep characters, respectively. For more information on the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS item, see the description of the DTIF\$_LPT aggregate.</p> <p>Has a behavior identical to that of the CURRENCY tag, except that the characters to be inserted as the currency symbol are explicitly included in the CURRENCY_LIT tag.</p> <p>The CURRENCY_LIT tag has two behaviors, depending on the number of times it appears in an edit string. If the tag is specified once, it causes the currency symbol to be inserted in the next character position of the edited string. If two or more consecutive CURRENCY_LIT tags occur at the beginning of the edit string, any leading zeros or digit separators that the tag matches are replaced with blanks. One currency symbol is displayed to the immediate left of the leftmost digit of the edited value, as determined by the remaining characters in the edit string. The latter case is used to display the currency symbol as a floating character; its position in the displayed string varies according to the number of digits in the data value.</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_DAY_NUMBER	None	<p>Causes the next digit of the day of the month to be placed in the edited string. The use of two consecutive occurrences of this tag is recommended. This tag can be used only for data values representing date/time values.</p> <p>If the day number is a single digit value and if there is more than one DAY_NUMBER tag in the edit string, the DAY_NUMBER may be filled with leading zeros.</p>

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## ESF\$\_EDS

Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
ESF\$K_EDS_DECIMAL_DIGIT	None	<p>Causes the next decimal digit from the data value's content to be moved to the edited string. This tag can appear before or after a RADIX_POINT tag. If it appears to the left of the RADIX_POINT tag, it must correspond to the integer portion of the data value. If it appears to the right of the RADIX_POINT tag, it must correspond to the fraction-second portion of the data value.</p> <p>The DECIMAL_DIGIT tag must not be used in the same edit string with the HEX_DIGIT or OCTAL_DIGIT tags, or with tags used for nonnumeric values (for example, date/time or text).</p> <p>If the number of DECIMAL_DIGIT tags exceeds the number of digits in the data value, the remaining characters should be displayed as leading zeros, unless the edit string includes a FLOAT_BLANK_SUPR tag or a ZERO_REPLACE tag.</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_DIGIT_SEP	None	<p>Has two defined behaviors, depending on the data value type. If the data value is alphabetic, a digit separator character is inserted in the next character position in the edited string. If the data value is numeric, and if all digits currently in the edited string are suppressed zeros, this tag causes another suppressed zero to be moved to the edited string. If the edited string contains digits, a digit separator character is inserted in the next character position in the edited string.</p> <p>If the edit string is used in the context of a DTIF table, the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS text string assigned to represent the currency digit separator or numeric digit separator symbol must be used as the digit separator character. For more information on the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS item, see the description of the DTIF\$_LPT aggregate.</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_DIGIT_SEP_LIT	Handle of ESF\$_TXS aggregate	<p>Has a behavior identical to that of the DIGIT_SEP tag, except that the characters to be inserted as the digit separator are explicitly included in the DIGIT_SEP_LIT tag.</p>

(continued on next page)



Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
		<p>The DIGIT_SEP_LIT tag has two defined behaviors, depending on the data value type. If the data value is alphabetic, the digit separator character is inserted in the next character position in the edited string. If the data value is numeric, and if all digits currently in the edited string are suppressed zeros, this tag causes another suppressed zero to be moved to the edited string. If the edited string contains digits, the digit separator character is inserted in the next character position in the edited string.</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_ENCODED_MINUS	None	<p>Is used to represent a negative value with an encoded (overpunched) minus sign. If the data value is negative, this tag causes the next digit in the data value to be overpunched with a minus sign and to be placed in the edited string. The overpunched character is the character resulting from superimposing (overpunching) the minus sign (-) character directly over the digit character. If the data value is nonnegative, this tag functions like the DECIMAL_DIGIT, HEX_DIGIT, or OCTAL_DIGIT tag, depending on the other tags in the edit string.</p> <p>This tag should be specified at either the beginning or end of the edit string. It must not be used in the same edit string as any other tag designating a sign (for example, MINUS). The data value should be numeric.</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_ENCODED_PLUS	None	<p>Is used to represent a positive value with an overpunched plus sign. If the data value is positive, this tag causes the next digit in the data value to be overpunched with a plus sign and to be placed in the edited string. The overpunched character is the character resulting from superimposing (overpunching) the plus sign (+) character directly over the digit character. If the data value is negative, this tag functions like the DECIMAL_DIGIT, HEX_DIGIT, or OCTAL_DIGIT tag, depending on the other tags in the edit string.</p>

(continued on next page)



## ESF\$\_EDS

Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
ESF\$K_EDS_ENCODED_SIGN	None	<p>This tag can be specified at either the beginning or end of the edit string. It must not be used in the same edit string as any other tag designating a sign (for example, MINUS) when used for numeric values.</p> <p>Is used to represent a signed value with an overpunched sign (minus if negative and plus if positive). If the data value is negative, this tag causes the next digit in the data value to be overpunched with a minus sign and to be placed in the edited string. If the data value is positive, this tag causes the next digit in the data value to be overpunched with a plus sign and to be placed in the edited string. If the value is 0, this tag functions like the DECIMAL_DIGIT, HEX_DIGIT, or OCTAL_DIGIT tag, depending on the other tags in the edit string.</p> <p>This tag can be specified at either the beginning or end of the edit string. It must not be used in the same edit string as any other tag designating a sign (for example, MINUS) when used for numeric values.</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_EXPONENT	None	<p>Is used to divide the edit string into two parts for floating-point or scientific notation. The edit string characters preceding this tag must correspond to the mantissa edit string, and the characters following this tag must correspond to the exponent edit string. At the point in the edit string where this tag occurs, the character E is inserted in the edited string. The EXPONENT tag can appear only once in an edit string pattern.</p> <p>The edit-string pattern for the mantissa can take precedence over the edit string pattern for the exponent of a data value. The edited value can be displayed using the indicated number of digits in the mantissa portion of the edit string, and the exponent data value can be adjusted accordingly.</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_FLOAT_BLANK_SUPR	None	<p>Indicates that the preceding tag is to be repeated one time and provides for variable-length data values. If the edited value is a blank, the blank is suppressed and not placed in the edited string.</p>

(continued on next page)



Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
ESF\$K_EDS_FRACTION_SECOND	None	Is used to display the fractional digits of a second in a time value. Two instances of this tag denote hundredths of a second. For each instance of this tag, the next digit of the value's fractional second is moved to the edited string.
ESF\$K_EDS_HEX_DIGIT	None	Causes one hexadecimal digit from the data value to be moved to the edited string. This tag must not be used in the same edit string as the DECIMAL_DIGIT or OCTAL_DIGIT tags.
ESF\$K_EDS_HOUR_12	None	Causes one digit of the hour, in 12-hour mode, to be moved to the edited string. Digital recommends that two consecutive instances of this tag be used. Digital also recommends that two consecutive instances of the AM_PM tag be included in the edit string.  The HOUR_12 tag must not be used in the same edit string as the HOUR_24 tag. The HOUR_12 tag must be used only for time data values.
ESF\$K_EDS_HOUR_24	None	Causes one digit of the hour, in 24-hour mode, to be moved to the edited string. Digital also recommends that two consecutive instances of this tag be used.  The HOUR_24 tag must not be used in the same edit string as the HOUR_12 or AM_PM tags. The HOUR_24 tag must be used only for time data values.
ESF\$K_EDS_JULIAN_DIGIT	None	Causes one digit of the Julian date to be moved to the edited string. It is recommended that three consecutive instances of this tag be used. The Julian date is the day of the year corresponding to a date (for example, January 1 is equal to 1).
ESF\$K_EDS_LOGICAL_CHAR	None	Is used to display logical (TRUE and FALSE) data values as the text string TRUE or FALSE. Each instance of this tag causes one character of the text string to be moved to the edited string. The decoding application determines if a data value evaluates to TRUE or FALSE.

(continued on next page)



## ESF\$\_EDS

Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
ESF\$K_EDS_LONG_TEXT	None	Is used to indicate a long text string. Each instance of this tag reserves a character position in the edited string. The output edited string is printed in segments of length determined by the number of LONG_TEXT tags. For example, if five instances of the LONG_TEXT tag are used, and the data value is a text string of 15 characters, three lines of text are displayed, with each line containing five characters.
ESF\$K_EDS_LOWERCASE	None	Is used to indicate that any alphabetic characters displayed in the edit string, from the current character position on, are to be displayed as lowercase characters. This tag does not reserve any space in the edited string; it is used to modify the behavior of the remaining edit string tags.
ESF\$K_EDS_MINUS	None	<p>Has two behaviors, depending on the number of times it appears in an edit string. If the tag is specified only once, and the data value is negative, the minus sign (-) is inserted in the next character position of the edited string. If the tag is specified only once, and the data value is nonnegative, a blank is inserted in the next character position of the edited string.</p> <p>If two or more consecutive MINUS tags occur at the beginning of the edit string, any leading zeros or digit separators that the tag matches are replaced with blanks. If the data value is negative, a minus sign is displayed to the immediate left of the leftmost character position, as determined by the rest of the edit string. If the data value is positive, a blank is displayed to the left of the leftmost character position.</p> <p>If the data value is nonnumeric, each instance of this tag is treated as a single occurrence of the tag: a minus sign is moved to the edited string for each occurrence of this tag. For a nonnumeric value, a MINUS tag is equivalent to a STR_LITERAL tag with the value "-". The MINUS tag must not appear in the same edit string with another tag designating a sign (for example, PLUS, ENCODED_MINUS) when used for numeric values.</p>

(continued on next page)



Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$ \_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
ESF\$K_EDS_MINUS_LITERAL	Handle of ESF\$ _TXS aggregate	<p>Has two behaviors, depending on the number of times it appears in an edit string. If the tag is specified only once, and the data value is negative, the literal (text string) is inserted in the next character position of the edited string. If the tag is specified only once, and the data value is nonnegative, as many blanks as characters in the text literal are moved to the edited string (thereby preserving alignment for both positive and negative values).</p> <p>If two or more of these tags occur consecutively before the numeric value portion of the edit string, the minus literal text floats to the beginning of the numeric data value in the edited string. Any leading zeros or digit separators that the tag matches are replaced with blanks. If the data value is negative, the text literal is moved to the next character position of the edited string. If the data value is positive, as many blanks as there are characters in the text literal are moved to the edited string.</p> <p>If the data value is nonnumeric, each instance of this tag is treated as a single occurrence of the tag; the text literal is moved to the edited string for each occurrence of this tag. For nonnumeric values, a MINUS_LITERAL tag is equivalent to a STR_LITERAL tag with the text literal value.</p> <p>The MINUS_LITERAL tag must not be used in the same edit string as any other tag designating a sign (for example, MINUS, PLUS, or PLUS_LITERAL).</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_MINUTE	None	<p>Indicates that one digit from the minutes portion of a time value is to be moved to the edited string. The use of two consecutive instances of this tag is recommended. This tag must be used only in an edit string for time values.</p>

(continued on next page)



## ESF\$\_EDS

Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
ESF\$K_EDS_MISSING_SEP	None	Is used to separate an edit string into two parts: the first part is an edit string to be used if a data value is present, and the second part is an edit string to be used if the data value is missing. The first part consists of the edit string tags preceding the MISSING_SEP tag; the second part consists of the tags following the MISSING_SEP tag.
ESF\$K_EDS_MONTH_NAME	None	<p>Causes the next character of the month name to be moved to the edited string. This tag must be used only for date/time data values.</p> <p>The first occurrence of this tag corresponds to the first character in the month name. The number of MONTH_NAME tags in the edit string determines the number of significant characters in the month name that are displayed. If there are more instances of the MONTH_NAME tag than characters in the month name, a blank is moved to the edited string.</p> <p>If the edit string is used within the context of a DTIF table, the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS text strings corresponding to the months of the year must be used to display the appropriate text for each month name. For more information on the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS item, see the description of the DTIF\$_LPT aggregate.</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_MONTH_NUMBER	None	Causes the next digit of the month number to be moved to the edited string. Two consecutive instances of this tag are recommended. This tag must be used only for date/time data values.
ESF\$K_EDS_OCTAL_DIGIT	None	Causes the next octal digit from the data value to be moved to the edited string. This tag must not be used in the same edit string as the DECIMAL_DIGIT or HEX_DIGIT tags.

(continued on next page)



Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
ESF\$K_EDS_PLUS	None	<p>Has two behaviors, depending on the number of times it appears in an edit string. If the tag is specified only once, and the data value is positive, the plus sign (+) is inserted in the next character position of the edited string. If the tag is specified only once, and the data value is negative, a blank is inserted in the next character position of the edited string.</p> <p>If two or more consecutive PLUS tags occur at the beginning of the edit string, any leading zeros that the tag matches are replaced with blanks. If the data value is positive, a plus sign (+) is displayed to the immediate left of the leftmost character position determined by the rest of the edit string. If the data value is negative, a blank ( ) is displayed to the left of the leftmost character position.</p> <p>If the data value is nonnumeric, each instance of this tag is treated as a single occurrence of the tag: a plus sign (+) is moved to the edited string for each occurrence of this tag. For a nonnumeric value, a PLUS tag is equivalent to a STR_LITERAL tag with the plus value (+).</p> <p>The PLUS tag must not appear in the same edit string with another tag designating a sign (for example, MINUS, ENCODED_MINUS) when used for numeric values.</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_PLUS_LITERAL	Handle of ESF\$_TXS aggregate	<p>Has two behaviors, depending on the number of times it appears in an edit string. If the tag is specified only once, and the data value is positive, the literal (text string) is inserted in the next character position of the edited string. If the tag is specified only once, and the data value is nonpositive, as many blanks as characters in the text literal are moved to the edited string (thereby preserving alignment for both positive and negative values).</p>

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## ESF\$\_EDS

Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
		<p>If two or more of these tags occur consecutively before the numeric value portion of the edit string, the plus literal text floats to the beginning of the numeric data value in the edited string. Any leading zeros or digit separators that the tag matches are replaced with blanks. If the data value is positive, the text literal is moved to the next character position of the edited string. If the data value is negative, as many blanks as there are characters in the text literal are moved to the edited string.</p> <p>If the data value is nonnumeric, each instance of this tag is treated as a single occurrence of the tag; the text literal is moved to the edited string for each occurrence of this tag. For nonnumeric values, a PLUS_LITERAL tag is equivalent to a STR_LITERAL tag with the text literal value.</p> <p>The PLUS_LITERAL tag must not be used in the same edit string as any other tag designating a sign (for example, MINUS, PLUS, or MINUS_LITERAL).</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_RADIX_POINT	None	<p>Inserts the radix-point character into the edited string and indicates the start of the fractional portion of the numeric item. The radix-point character is usually a period (.) or comma (,), depending on the language and country.</p> <p>In the context of a DTIF table, the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS text string assigned to represent the currency radix or numeric radix symbol must be used to select the radix-point characters. For more information on the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS item, see the description of the DTIF\$_LPT aggregate.</p> <p>If present, this tag can be specified only once within an edit string. However, if this tag appears more than once in an edit string, the radix-point character is again inserted into the edited string, but this has no effect upon the next fractional digit. In this case, the second RADIX_POINT tag functions like a STR_LITERAL tag with the radix-point character as its value.</p>

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Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
ESF\$K_EDS_RADIX_POINT_LIT	Handle of ESF\$_TXS aggregate	<p>Has a behavior identical to that of the RADIX_POINT tag, except that the characters to be inserted as the radix point are explicitly included in the RADIX_POINT_LIT tag.</p> <p>The RADIX_POINT_LIT tag inserts the radix-point character into the edited string and indicates the start of the fractional portion of the numeric item. If present, this tag can be specified only once within an edit string. However, if this tag appears more than once in an edit string, the radix-point character is again inserted into the edited string, but this has no effect upon the next fractional digit. In this case, the second radix-point functions like a STR_LITERAL tag with the radix-point character as its value.</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_REPEAT	Handle of ESF\$_RPT aggregate	Defines a repeated sequence of a single edit string tag.
ESF\$K_EDS_REVERSE	None	Is used to indicate that all edited characters, from the current character position to the end of the edit-string or the next reverse tag, are to be displayed in reverse order. This tag "reverses" the edited output and is applied <i>after</i> the value is formatted.
ESF\$K_EDS_SECOND	None	Causes one digit from the seconds portion of a date/time value to be moved to the edited string. Two consecutive occurrences of this tag are recommended.
ESF\$K_EDS_SIGN	None	Has two behaviors, depending on the number of times it appears in an edit string. If the tag is specified only once and the data value is negative, the minus sign (-) is inserted in the next character position of the edited string. If the tag is specified only once, and the data value is nonnegative, then a plus sign (+) is inserted in the next character position of the edited string.

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## ESF\$\_EDS

Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
		<p>If two or more consecutive SIGN tags occur at the beginning of the edit string, any leading zeros that the tag matches are suppressed (not displayed), and the sign of the value is displayed to the immediate left of the leftmost character position determined by the rest of the edit string.</p> <p>If the data value is nonnumeric, each instance of this tag is treated as a single occurrence of the PLUS tag: a plus sign (+) is moved to the edited string for each occurrence of this tag. For a nonnumeric value, a SIGN tag is equivalent to a STR_LITERAL tag with the plus value (+).</p> <p>The SIGN tag must not appear in the same edit string with another tag designating a sign (for example, PLUS, ENCODED_MINUS) when used for numeric values.</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_STR_LITERAL	Handle of ESF\$.TXS aggregate	<p>Is used to insert a text string into the edited string at the current position. The value of this tag is the text string to be inserted, as defined by the text-string type.</p> <p>It is the decoding application's responsibility to determine whether a data value is missing. This usually corresponds to a value that has not been specified (for example, left blank).</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_UPPERCASE	None	<p>Is used to indicate that any alphabetic characters displayed in the edit string, from the current character position on, are to be displayed as uppercase characters. This tag does not reserve any space in the edited string for the displayed value; it is used to modify the behavior of the remaining edit string tags.</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_WEEKDAYNAME	None	<p>Causes the next letter from the name of the day of the week to be moved to the edited string. This tag should only be used for date/time data values.</p>

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Table 7-2 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C

Edit String Indicator	Edit String Value	Description
ESF\$K_EDS_YEAR	None	<p>If the edit string is used within the context of a DTIF table, the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS text strings assigned to represent the days of the week must be used to display the appropriate text for each week day name. For more information on the DTIF\$_LPT_ITEMS item, see the description of the DTIF\$_LPT aggregate.</p> <p>Causes the next digit of the year portion of a date value to be moved to the edited string. This tag should only be used for date/time data values. Digital recommends that at least two consecutive instances of this tag be used in an edit string. The number of year tags determines the number of <i>least</i> significant digits to be displayed.</p>
ESF\$K_EDS_ZERO_REPLACE	Handle of ESF\$_TXS aggregate	<p>Is used to define a (text) STR_LITERAL value to be displayed in place of a leading zero digit in the data value. If the data value digit is nonzero, the ZERO_REPLACE tag is equivalent to the DECIMAL_DIGIT, HEX_DIGIT, or OCTAL_DIGIT tag, depending on the other tags in the edit string. The ZERO_REPLACE tag uses a text-string primitive as its value. This tag counts as a digit position in the edited string.</p>

**ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING****Encoding: array of type variable**

A list item that contains a list of the actual data values for the edit string value types selected in the previous item.



## ESF\$\_EXT—ESF Application Private Aggregate

The application private aggregate defines edit strings that are restricted either to a particular data processing implementation, or to a set of related implementations that support identical private encodings. The ESF\$\_EXT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item ESF\$\_NVL\_VALUE.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ApplPrivate	Figure E-5
Single	Figure E-3

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
ESF\$_EXT_DIRECT_REFERENCE	Object identifier
ESF\$_EXT_INDIRECT_REFERENCE	Integer
ESF\$_EXT_DATA_VALUE_DESCRIPTOR	String
ESF\$_EXT_ENCODING_C	Enumeration
ESF\$_EXT_ENCODING	Variable
ESF\$_EXT_ENCODING_L	Integer

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **ESF\$\_EXT\_DIRECT\_REFERENCE**

**Encoding:** *object identifier*

An optional direct reference item that is used to identify the data type (syntax and semantics) of the external edit string.

#### **ESF\$\_EXT\_INDIRECT\_REFERENCE**

**Encoding:** *integer*

An optional indirect reference item.

#### **ESF\$\_EXT\_DATA\_VALUE\_DESCRIPTOR**

**Encoding:** *string*

An optional data value descriptor item that is a text string describing the data value to programs, to people, or to both. Conforming encoding applications must use one of the standard strings assigned to the data type.



## **ESF\$\_EXT\_ENCODING\_C**

### **Encoding: enumeration**

An encoding indicator that specifies the type of value chosen from those delineated as methods of encoding the data value. Valid values for this item are as follows:

ESF\$K_DOCUMENT_ENCODING	Nested document. In this case, the ESF\$_EXT_ENCODING item is encoded as a document root aggregate.
ESF\$K_DDIS_ENCODING	Nested document. In this case, the ESF\$_EXT_ENCODING item is encoded as a DIGITAL Document Interchange Syntax (DDIS) encoding.
ESF\$K_OCTET_ENCODING	Octet-aligned encoding. In this case, the ESF\$_EXT_ENCODING item is encoded as a string.
ESF\$K_ARBITRARY_ENCODING	Arbitrary. In this case, the ESF\$_EXT_ENCODING item is encoded as a bit string.

## **ESF\$\_EXT\_ENCODING**

### **Encoding: variable**

An encoding item that specifies the actual data value for the value type selected in the previous item.

## **ESF\$\_EXT\_ENCODING\_L**

### **Encoding: integer**

An encoding length item that specifies the length (on output) of the encoding.



---

## ESF\$\_NVL—ESF Named Value Aggregate

The ESF named value aggregate specifies a list of named values, each of which is in turn defined as a name followed by a value. The value is one of a choice of values. The ESF\$\_NVL aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C, ESF\$\_NVL\_VALUE, and ESF\$\_RPT\_SEQ\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
ApplPrivate	Figure E-5
NamedValueList	Figure C-31

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### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
ESF\$_NVL_NAME	String
ESF\$_NVL_VALUE_C	Enumeration
ESF\$_NVL_VALUE	Variable

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **ESF\$\_NVL\_NAME**

##### **Encoding: string**

A value name item that is limited to the characters of the ASCII character set and that identifies the named value.

#### **ESF\$\_NVL\_VALUE\_C**

##### **Encoding: enumeration**

A value data indicator that specifies the type of value chosen from those that are delineated for the named data value. Valid values for this item are as follows:

ESF\$K_VALUE_BOOLEAN	Indicates a Boolean value. In this case, the ESF\$_NVL_VALUE item is encoded as a Boolean value.
ESF\$K_VALUE_INTEGER	Indicates an integer value. In this case, the ESF\$_NVL_VALUE item is encoded as an integer.
ESF\$K_VALUE_TEXT	Indicates a text string value. In this case, the ESF\$_NVL_VALUE item is encoded as an array of type character string.



## ESF\$K\_VALUE\_GENERAL

Indicates a stream of bytes in any format. In this case, the ESF\$\_NVL\_VALUE item is encoded as a string.

## ESF\$K\_VALUE\_LIST

Indicates a list of data values such as the preceding. In this case, the ESF\$\_NVL\_VALUE item is encoded as a sequence of ESF\$\_NVL aggregates. In the nested ESF\$\_NVL aggregates, the ESF\$\_NVL\_NAME item is ignored.

## ESF\$K\_VALUE\_EXTERNAL

Indicates a data value that is represented in a syntax. In this case, the ESF\$\_NVL\_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of an aggregate of type ESF\$\_EXT. For more information, see the description of the ESF\$\_EXT aggregate.

## ESF\$K\_VALUE\_FLOAT

Indicates a floating-point value. In this case, the ESF\$\_NVL\_VALUE item is encoded as a general floating-point value.

## ESF\$K\_VALUE\_DATE

Indicates a date/time value. In this case, the ESF\$\_NVL\_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of a ESF\$\_DAT aggregate. For more information, see the description of the ESF\$\_DAT aggregate.

## ESF\$K\_VALUE\_EXPR

Indicates an expression whose result is the value. In this case, the ESF\$\_NVL\_VALUE item is encoded as the handle of a CFE\$\_EXP aggregate. For more information, see the description of the CFE\$\_EXP aggregate.

## ESF\$\_NVL\_VALUE

### Encoding: variable

A value data item that contains the actual data value for the value type selected by the previous item.



## ESF\$\_RPT

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### ESF\$\_RPT—Repeat Aggregate

The repeat aggregate defines a repeated sequence of a single edit string tag. The ESF\$\_RPT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate item ESF\$\_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
Repeat	Figure E-4

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### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
ESF\$_RPT_COUNT	Integer
ESF\$_RPT_SEQ_C	Enumeration
ESF\$_RPT_SEQ	Variable

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

#### **ESF\$\_RPT\_COUNT**

**Encoding: integer**

A repeat count item that specifies the number of times the ESF\$\_RPT\_SEQ item is to be repeated.

#### **ESF\$\_RPT\_SEQ\_C**

**Encoding: enumeration**

A single edit string indicator that specifies the type of value chosen from those that are delineated for the named data item. Valid values for this item are shown in Table 7-3.

**Table 7-3: Valid Values for ESF\$\_RPT\_SEQ\_C**

ESF\$K_EDS_ALPHABETIC	None
ESF\$K_EDS_AM_PM	None
ESF\$K_EDS_ANY_CHAR	None
ESF\$K_EDS_ANY_CASE	None
ESF\$K_EDS_BINARY_DIGIT	None

(continued on next page)



Table 7-3 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_RPT\_SEQ\_C

ESF\$K_EDS_DIGIT_SEP	None
ESF\$K_EDS_DAY_NUMBER	None
ESF\$K_EDS_DECIMAL_DIGIT	None
ESF\$K_EDS_RADIX_POINT	None
ESF\$K_EDS_ENCODED_MINUS	None
ESF\$K_EDS_ENCODED_PLUS	None
ESF\$K_EDS_ENCODED_SIGN	None
ESF\$K_EDS_EXPONENT	None
ESF\$K_EDS_ZERO_REPLACE	Handle of ESF\$_TXS aggregate
ESF\$K_EDS_CURRENCY	None
ESF\$K_EDS_MINUS	None
ESF\$K_EDS_PLUS	None
ESF\$K_EDS_SIGN	None
ESF\$K_EDS_FLOAT_BLANK_SUPR	None
ESF\$K_EDS_FRACTION_SECOND	None
ESF\$K_EDS_HEX_DIGIT	None
ESF\$K_EDS_HOUR_12	None
ESF\$K_EDS_HOUR_24	None
ESF\$K_EDS_JULIAN_DIGIT	None
ESF\$K_EDS_LOGICAL_CHAR	None
ESF\$K_EDS_LONG_TEXT	None
ESF\$K_EDS_LOWERCASE	None
ESF\$K_EDS_MINUS_LITERAL	Handle of \$ESF_TXS aggregate
ESF\$K_EDS_MINUS_LIT_END	None
ESF\$K_EDS_MINUTE	None
ESF\$K_EDS_MONTH_NAME	None
ESF\$K_EDS_MONTH_NUMBER	None
ESF\$K_EDS_OCTAL_DIGIT	None
ESF\$K_EDS_PLUS_LITERAL	Handle of ESF\$_TXS aggregate
ESF\$K_EDS_REVERSE	None
ESF\$K_EDS_SECOND	None
ESF\$K_EDS_STR_LITERAL	Handle of ESF\$_TXS aggregate
ESF\$K_EDS_MISSING_SEP	None
ESF\$K_EDS_UPPERCASE	None
ESF\$K_EDS_WEEKDAYNAME	None
ESF\$K_EDS_YEAR	None

(continued on next page)



## ESF\$\_RPT

Table 7-3 (Cont.): Valid Values for ESF\$\_RPT\_SEQ\_C

ESF\$K_EDS_APPL_PRIVATE	Sequence of ESF\$_NVL aggregates
ESF\$K_EDS_DIGIT_SEP_LIT	Handle of ESF\$_TXS aggregate
ESF\$K_EDS_RADIX_POINT_LIT	Handle of ESF\$_TXS aggregate
ESF\$K_EDS_CURRENCY_LIT	Handle of ESF\$_TXS aggregate

### ESF\$\_RPT\_SEQ

#### Encoding: variable

A single edit string item that contains the actual data value for the repeat edit string value type selected in the previous item.



---

## ESF\$ \_TXS—Text String Aggregate

The text string aggregate contains data that pertains to those edit strings encoded as text strings. The ESF\$ \_TXT aggregate is referenced by the parent aggregate items ESF\$ \_EDS\_EDIT\_STRING\_C and ESF\$ \_RPT\_SEQ\_C.

Refer to these corresponding syntax diagrams:

Syntax	Location
Single	Figure E-3
Text-String	Table B-4

---

### AGGREGATE FORMAT

Item Name	Item Encoding
ESF\$ _TXS_TEXT_STRING	Array of type character string

---

### AGGREGATE ITEMS

***ESF\$ \_TXS\_TEXT\_STRING***

***Encoding: array of type character string***

A text string item that contains data pertaining to an edit string.



385 135 - Test 385 135

1. The first part of the test is a multiple choice section. It consists of 10 questions. The questions are as follows:

- 1. The first part of the test is a multiple choice section. It consists of 10 questions. The questions are as follows:
- 2. The second part of the test is a short answer section. It consists of 5 questions. The questions are as follows:
- 3. The third part of the test is a long answer section. It consists of 2 questions. The questions are as follows:

385 135 - Test 385 135

1. The first part of the test is a multiple choice section. It consists of 10 questions. The questions are as follows:

385 135 - Test 385 135

1. The first part of the test is a multiple choice section. It consists of 10 questions. The questions are as follows:



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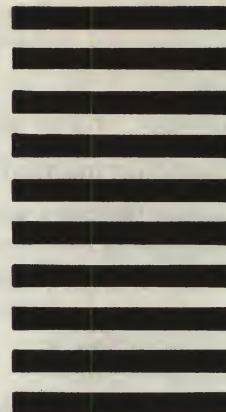


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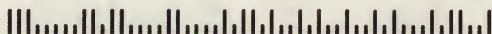


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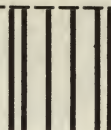
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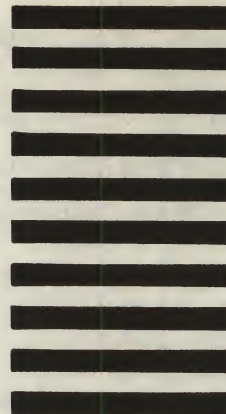
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